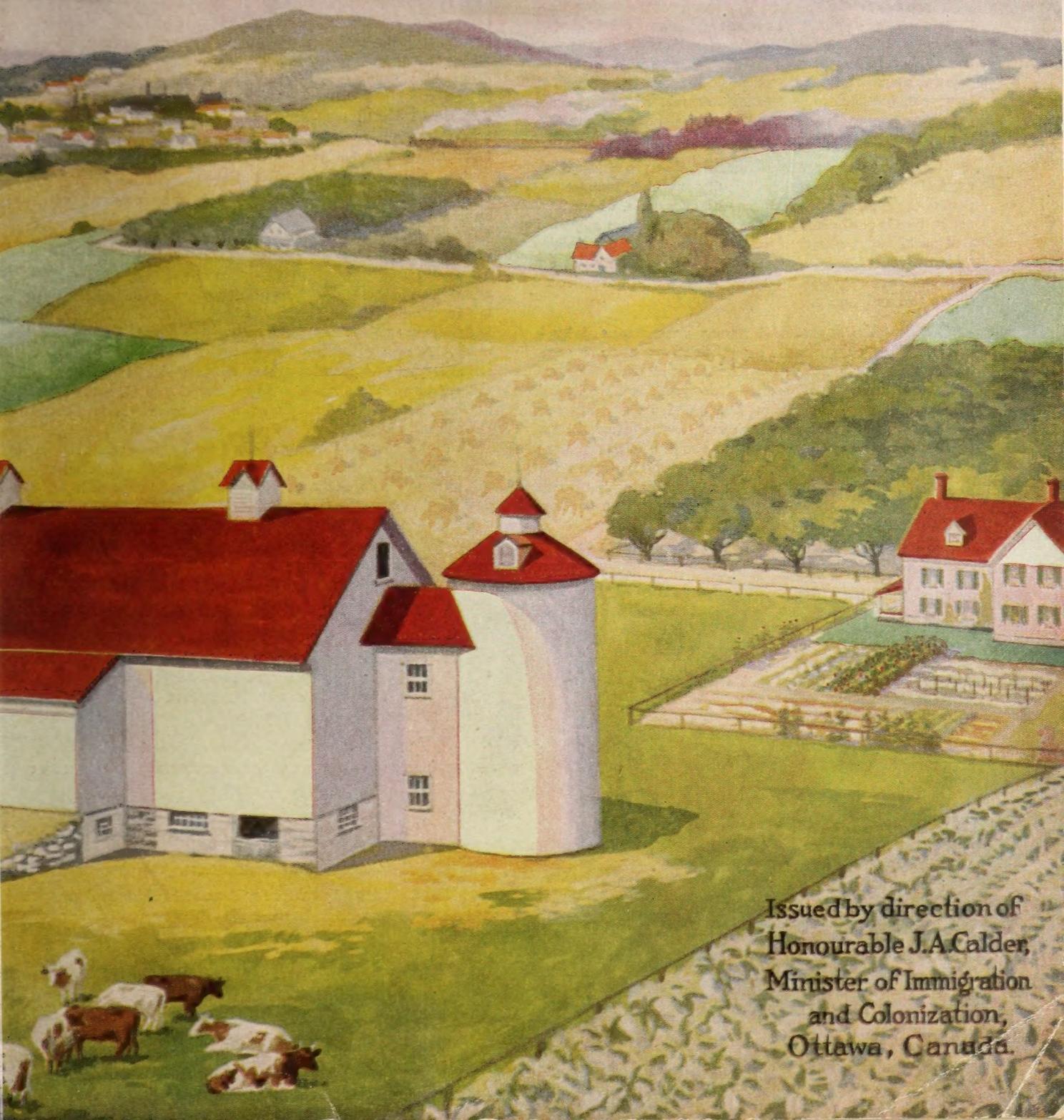


EASTERN CANADA



Issued by direction of
Honourable J.A. Calder,
Minister of Immigration
and Colonization,
Ottawa, Canada.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Emigration Permits. Canada welcomes men and women of the right type to seek their fortune in the broad new land, but Canada feels that she owes it not only to herself but to the settlers who come to throw in their lot in the Dominion, that none but the most desirable types should be admitted. For this reason there are certain regulations enforced by Canadian Emigration officers who will require to be assured that the person proceeding to Canada is of good moral character, and in good health mentally and physically. Women unaccompanied by husband, father or mother must apply to the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London for emigration permit. The possession of this permit, however, does not do away with the medical and civil inspection by Government officials at Canadian ports.

There are regulations requiring immigrants entering Canada to be possessed of a certain amount of money in their own right upon arrival, but the Canadian Immigration officer may exempt from this requirement men going to assured farm work, women going to assured household service, wife going to husband, child to parent, brother or sister to brother, minor to married sister, parent to son or daughter; all of whom, however, must have means of reaching their final destination.

It cannot be too strongly impressed that the object of these regulations is not to occasion difficulty or embarrassment on the part of the type of settler, either man or woman, whom Canada needs, but is really in the interests of all settlers admitted as well as of those already located in the country. Frank co-operation with the immigration officials should be given on all occasions in complying with the regulations which experience has shown to be necessary.

Conducted Parties. All women unaccompanied by husband, father, or mother coming to Canada to engage in housework or industrial employment must receive an emigration permit and travel in a conducted party. The Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in London, 1 Regent Street, will arrange for regular sailings of such parties usually from Liverpool or Glasgow. A woman officer of the Canadian Emigration staff will accompany these parties. She will be known as the conducting officer and will be able to give much information as to suitable accommodation and employment at destination and will accompany the party as far inland as Montreal. Any member of the party needing advice or assistance during the journey should make inquiries of the conducting officer.

Emigration permits and information as to sailings and accommodations will be given at any Canadian Emigration Office in Great Britain and Ireland.

NOTE.—All comparisons between the Pound Sterling and Canadian money are based on the normal rate of exchange, four dollars and eighty-six cents to the pound, but for approximate purposes are calculated at five dollars to the pound.

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CANADIAN EMIGRATION AGENTS

Information concerning opportunities in Canada and any other particulars of interest to the settler may be obtained from any of the following agents of the Canadian Government in the United Kingdom:—

London—J. OBED SMITH, Supt. of Emigration for Canada in London, 1 Regent Street.

Aberdeen—CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, 116 Union Street.

Bangor—WILLIAM GRIFFITH, 310 High Street.

Belfast—J. W. WEBSTER, 17 Victoria Street.

Birmingham—ANDREW O'KELLY, 139 Corporation Street.

Bristol—JOHN CARDALE, 52 Baldwin Street.

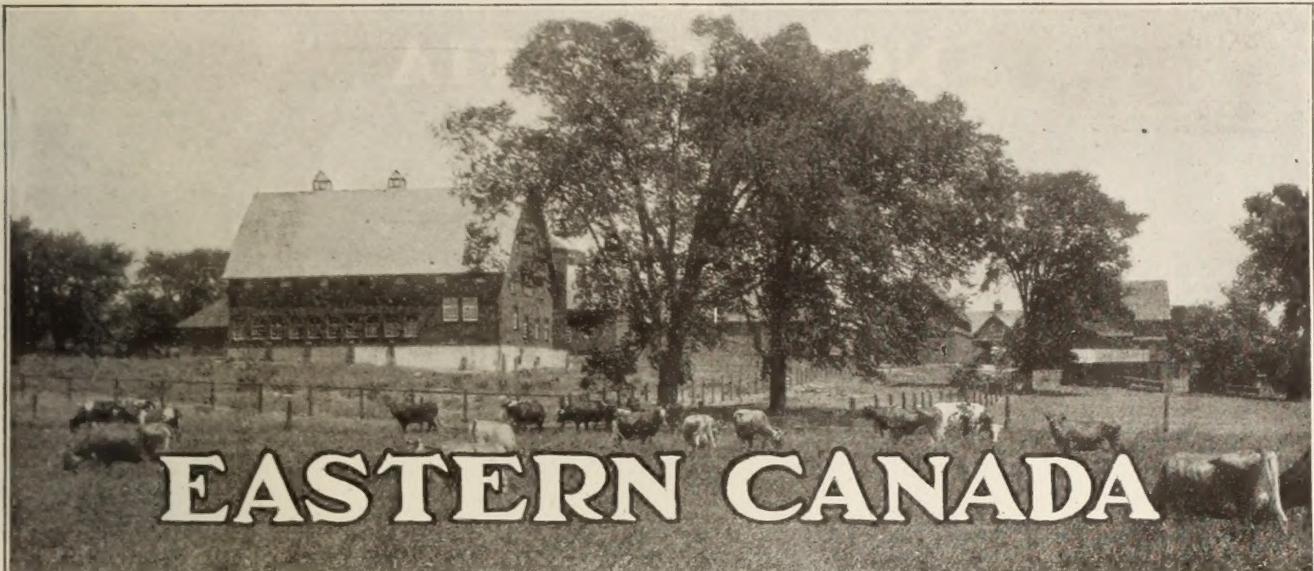
U.K. 1921—50 M.

Money. The English Pound Sterling or sovereign is ordinarily worth four dollars and eighty-six and two-thirds cents. Since the war this value has changed almost from day to day with the fluctuations of exchange. Under these conditions it is impossible to quote an exact value for English Currency in Canada. It may help in calculation to remember that the shilling is worth, under normal conditions, almost twenty-five cents, the coin commonly called a "quarter"; that a dollar is the equivalent of four quarters or four shillings. One cent is equal in value to one halfpenny. In taking out money from the United Kingdom, it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Smaller sums are better taken in the form of a post office order on the place of destination in Canada. The Government of Canada issue coins of five values, namely, one cent pieces which are of copper, and five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of silver. In paper money they issue twenty-five cent, one, two and four-dollar bills which are in everyday use, besides bills of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars and five thousand dollars which are used principally as tender between banks. The chartered banks issue five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar bills.

The Trip. Much trouble will be avoided by putting all the personal effects and clothing not actually wanted for use on the voyage in boxes or trunks labelled "Not Wanted on Voyage," and plainly addressed with the name and final place of destination. Articles put in a box labelled "Wanted on Voyage" should be limited to actual necessities. Tin trunks are about the worst things to use; they are so easily bent, and the locks wrench apart; while the iron-bound, or basket trunk, is decidedly the best, being not easily broken and also lighter to carry. A strong hamper covered with coarse canvas is not expensive and is most durable. Settlers should not burden themselves with too much baggage, but should take the most serviceable things that take up the least space. It is wise to pack articles which cannot be placed in the ordinary trunk in plain deal cases fitted with padlock and key, and screwed (not nailed) down to facilitate inspection of the Customs officers.

After the ship docks at the Canadian port your luggage will be placed on the dock. After you have passed the Immigration inspection and secured your railway ticket you will then go down to the dockshed and identify your own luggage which will be placed under the initial of your surname. When identifying your luggage at dock you should take your ticket, as the railway authorities will require it before they can check your luggage. In Canada luggage is usually called baggage.

You will be given a check for your luggage and you do not need to trouble about it any further as the Railway officials will place it in the baggage car, and transfer it at any necessary points. It will reach the destination marked on your ticket at, or about, the same time as you do.



EASTERN CANADA

CANADA has a peculiar appeal to the land-hungry people of Great Britain and Ireland. The largest member of the sisterhood of nations called the British Empire, it is also the most accessible. Modern ocean liners have brought the coasts of Canada within five days of Liverpool.

Canada is situated mainly in the North Temperate Zone, in the latitudes in which the people of the United Kingdom have been born and brought up. The climate is one particularly suited to the white race, and the type of men which it produces may well be judged from the Canadian soldiers who took part in the Great War. Everywhere their splendid physique was a matter of comment. They were the natural product of a country of fresh air, sunshine, and broad open spaces—a country which invites more and more Britishers to take advantage of its fertile lands and its home-building opportunities.

The present movement Canada-ward started about the beginning of this century. In 1897 only 11,383 British colonists came to Canada, but in 1913—the last complete year before the war—the total for the year reached 150,542. The war temporarily interrupted the movement, but with the return of peace it is apparent that the flood of settlers for Canada will be limited only by the Dominion's ability to receive them.

Up until the present time the greatest magnet attracting settlers has been the homesteads in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta offered by the Dominion Government free to those who would settle upon them and become farmers. From 1900 to 1919 no less than 499,725—almost half a million—free homesteads were taken up by settlers in Western Canada. The movement to Western Canada continues, but the free lands convenient to railways have to a large extent been settled upon, or have been reserved for the use of returned soldiers. The settler now coming to Canada expects, in most cases, to buy his farm, and for that reason this booklet dealing with Eastern Canada will be of particular interest to him.

The Great East. In the rush for the free lands of the West it was perhaps only natural that in many cases the very remarkable opportunities afforded by Eastern Canada were passed by unnoticed. Here are five Provinces with a combined area of 1,164,884 square miles, and possessing natural resources and climatic conditions of the greatest variety. Within these Provinces lie the oldest and most thickly populated sections of Canada, but there are also vast areas into which pioneer settlers are only now beginning to penetrate, and other districts which are as yet practically unexplored. The early settlement of the country followed the chief watercourses, and even yet the principal centres of population are on the seacoast, along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and adjacent to the Great Lakes. Back of these well-settled areas lies a country of immense possibilities, as yet little developed. The settler in Eastern Canada has a very broad choice of conditions. He may engage in intensive fruit culture in districts where land costs several hundred dollars an acre; he may follow the surest of all agricultural pursuits—dairying—in well-settled communities on land of moderate cost, or he may decide for a pioneer life in the new country where land may be had almost free. The decision between these choices will depend mainly upon the settler's own inclination and the amount of his capital. In each of these

fields are golden opportunities for men and women suited to that particular kind of life.

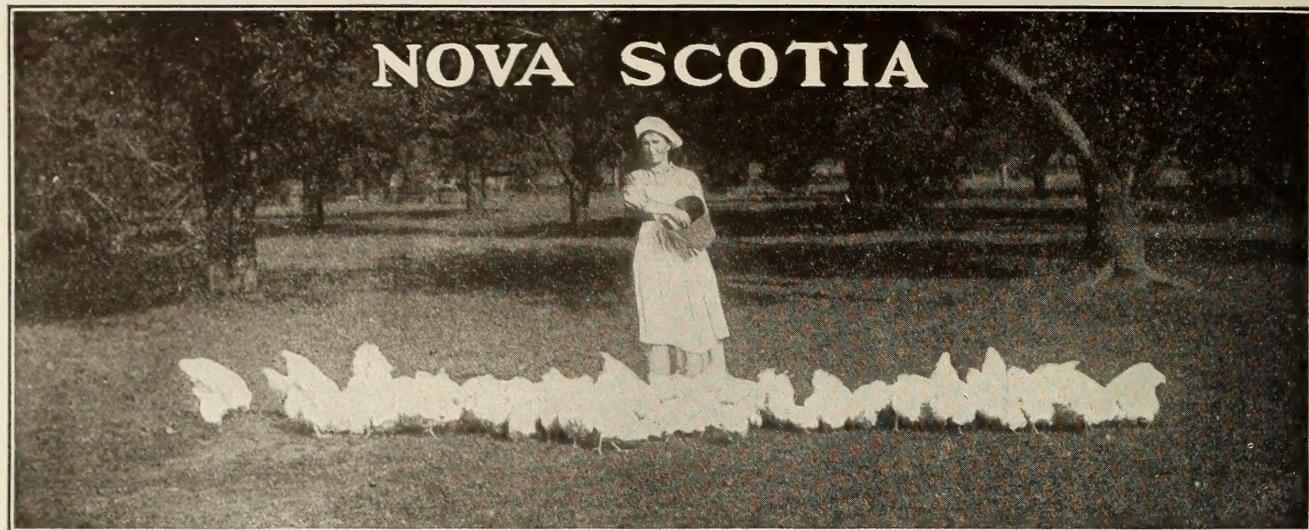
Who Should Settle in Eastern Canada. While Canada is a country of varied industries and resources, experience has shown that certain classes of colonists are more likely to prove successful than are others. This experience warrants the statement that the principal opportunities for new-comers in Canada are for farmers, farm labourers and household workers. Steady, industrious people within these classes are almost sure of success. All others are cautioned that the opportunities in Canada, great though they are, are primarily for those who engage in some form of agriculture.

Industry, intelligence, and adaptability on the part of the new settler in Canada are essential. Canada has no rewards to offer to the indolent. Canadians take their work seriously, and, on the farms particularly, long hours are the rule during the growing and harvest seasons. Amusements and sports, although freely indulged in, must always take second place to the work of the farm. A high degree of intelligence is required for the successful guidance of a farm business, and the new settler will do well to be guided by the experience of older settlers.

Capital, of course, is necessary, except among those who seek employment as farm labourers or household workers, and even they are the better for a tidy reserve. The settler who intends to become a farmer on his own account must have some capital. The exact sums needed vary greatly according to the kind of farming, the location selected, the scale of operations, and the settler himself. Some men show an ability to get along on much less capital than others. After all, success in Canada, as elsewhere, depends largely upon the settler himself. The difference with Canada is that **the opportunity is here**; no one need fail for lack of opportunity.

For convenience, each of the five Eastern Provinces is dealt with separately in this booklet, but it will be understood that many similarities run through them all. The intending settler should read all the information carefully, with a view to deciding in which Province he should locate. Travelling about, searching for a farm, and, perhaps, keeping a family in some town until the search is finished, is an expensive business, and the settler should avoid it as much as possible. Any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to help you reach a decision, and the information in this booklet should be of real help to you.

NOVA SCOTIA



NOVA SCOTIA is the most easterly of the Provinces of Canada, and is consequently nearest to Great Britain and Europe. Its area is 21,427 square miles, and population about 500,000. Fast steamships ply to Halifax from the principal ports of the world, and make the trip to Canada one of convenience and comfort.

The Province of Nova Scotia is almost entirely surrounded by water, which has a modifying effect on the climate. There are not the same great extremes of temperature as are to be found in more inland districts. The mean winter temperature is about 27 degrees, and the mean summer temperature about 60 degrees. Summer temperatures rarely exceed 85 degrees, and although occasionally in winter the thermometer drops below zero, periods of extreme cold are not usually of long duration.

Nova Scotia presents a great variety of physical conditions. The coast line is very irregular, deeply cut with bays which afford good harbors and convenient headquarters for the important fishing industry. The interior is a network of lakes and short rivers, the land being covered in many parts by second growth forest. The agricultural districts are, for the most part, in rich fertile valleys, of which the famous Annapolis Valley is perhaps the best known, or in what are called "dyked lands." These "dyked lands" are quite extensive areas of level soil which, in their natural state, were flooded at high tide, but which have been reclaimed by means of dykes. They produce extremely rich crops of hay, and are used exclusively for hay-growing and pasturage. Along the rivers and streams are to be found "intervale lands," invariably rich and productive. The uplands are of varying degrees of fertility.

With such a variety of conditions it is plain that the settler in Nova Scotia is in a position to choose a farm where he can follow the line of agriculture to which he is accustomed, or to which he turns by inclination. Generally speaking, the three principal kinds of farming are fruit raising, dairying, and mixed farming, which latter may combine the former two with the raising of grain, roots and vegetables.

Fruit Raising. The principal fruit crop is apples, grown mainly in the Annapolis Valley, but also to a smaller extent in other districts. The high quality of the Nova Scotia apple has made it very popular in Great Britain, where most of the crop is sold. The principal varieties grown are the King, Wagener, Gravenstein, Spy, Baldwin, Ribston, Blenheim, Stark, Ben Davis, and Golden Russet. Apple orchards begin to bear at from five to nine years, according to variety. Maximum crops are produced from trees about twenty-five years old, although many trees fifty years old are still heavy producers. A good orchard may be expected to produce eighty to one hundred barrels per acre.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the apple-grower, who does not want to wait too long for returns, should buy a farm on which there is already a bearing orchard. Only a fraction of the land suitable for orchards has as yet been planted to trees, so that the settler can buy a small orchard so located that it can be enlarged from year to year. In the meantime he will have a yearly apple crop from the orchard already established, and in addition he can be producing other fruits. Plums, cherries and pears are grown successfully, but the industry as yet is not extensive, and is capable of great expansion. Peaches and grapes are grown in a small way, but not usually in commercial quantities. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits are grown with great success. Even a farm which is

described as an exclusive fruit farm would be incomplete without one or two dairy cows, some poultry, and a few hives of bees. Land not occupied for fruit can be used to grow potatoes, turnips, mangolds, corn or hay. A farm of this kind offers the settler, for a reasonable outlay of labour and money, a very desirable living, and as the property is developed its value will greatly increase.

Dairying. With conditions such as Nova Scotia has to offer it is apparent that dairying should be a successful industry. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, and is grown under two distinct conditions, on marsh or dyked lands, and on uplands. The principal varieties are timothy and clover, of which yields up to three or more tons per acre are obtained on the dyked lands. Good uplands produce $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per acre.

Butter is the most important dairy product, and the output of this article has increased one thousand-fold in the last ten years. Fifteen years ago the biggest creamery in the Province made only 30,000 pounds of butter; in 1919, one creamery made over 300,000 pounds, and three others made over 200,000 pounds each. Thirteen new creameries have been built in the last ten years and the business is in a flourishing condition. The Provincial Government assists by providing a Dairy Superintendent to direct dairying operations and also by giving a bonus of five hundred dollars (£100), to assist in the erection and equip-

ment of a creamery. In some of the outlying districts the Government has paid for the creamery out and out. The market so far is local as the production does not exceed the house demand, and the results are absolutely sure.

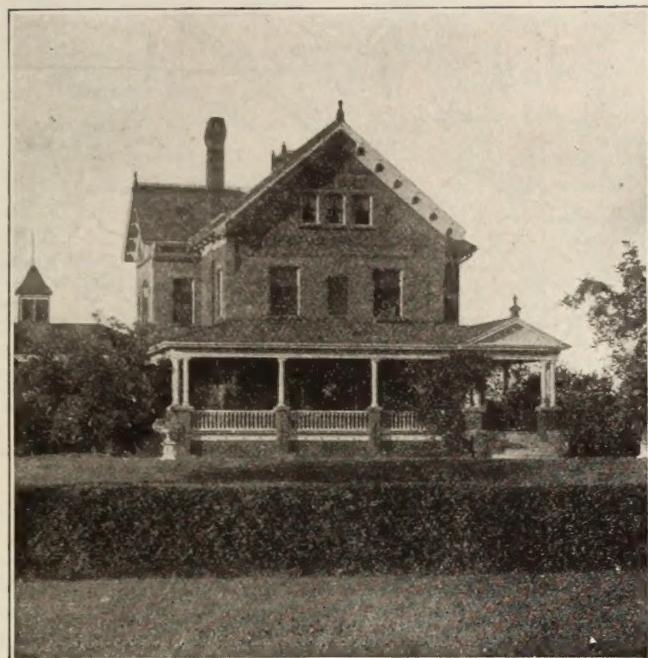
Not much cheese is made in Nova Scotia, but there is a considerable condensed milk industry. The supplying of milk for the local demands of the cities and towns is also important. The large population engaged in mining, lumbering, fishing, and in transportation in Nova Scotia ensures a steady local demand for all products of the farm and the heavy influx of visitors in the summer months creates a large demand during the season.

Stock-raising. Stock-raising is, of course, inseparable from dairy farming, but in Nova Scotia the raising of cattle for beef, outside of the male animals from dairy herds, is a comparatively small industry. With the improvement of abattoir and market facilities for beef, no doubt this branch of farming will receive greater attention. Even at present, farmers who give proper attention to their grazing lands do very well in raising beef.

Hog-raising is the natural coincident to dairying and a very important industry in the Province. There is practically no hog cholera. Sheep are raised very successfully. The wool is of top quality and large woollen manufacturing industries have been developed. The mutton, after supplying local needs, finds a ready market in the United States. It is found that small flocks of sheep raised by individual farmers are more successful than any attempt to go into sheep-raising on a large scale.

Poultry-raising is a successful side line on many Nova Scotia farms. No farm would be considered complete without its chicken yard.

Mixed Farming. As has been already stated, mixed



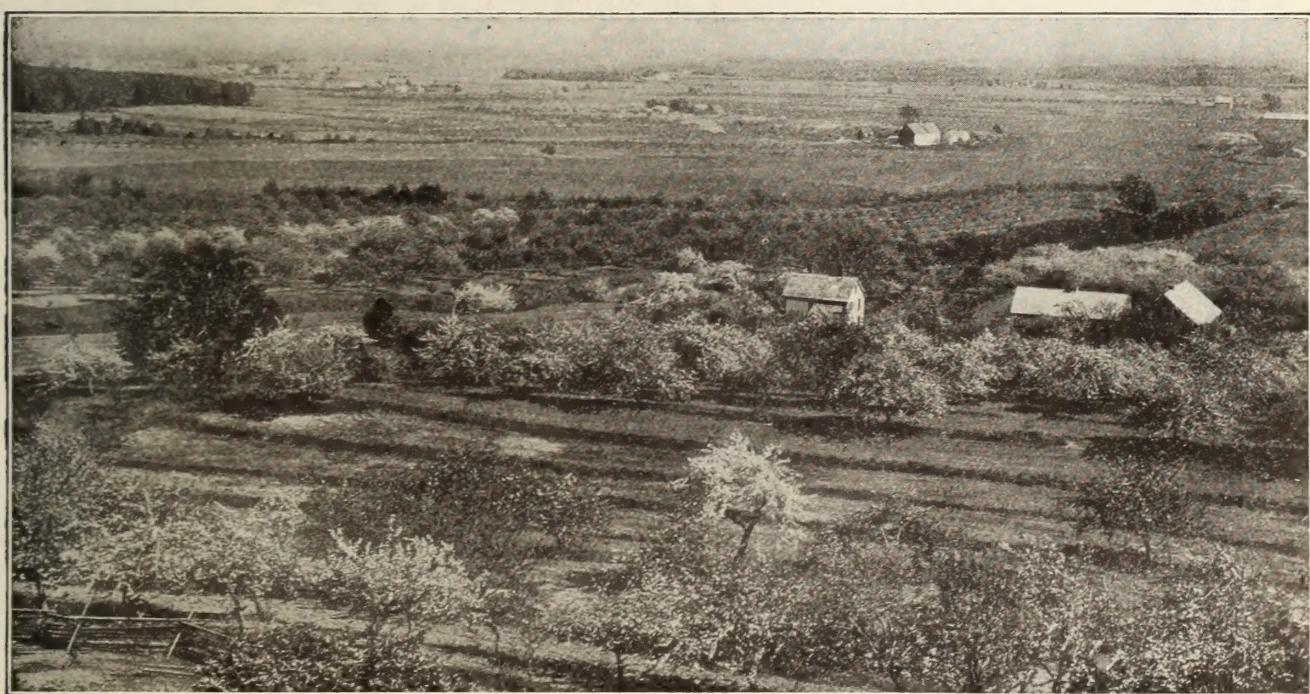
A typical home in the Annapolis Valley

farming in Nova Scotia is a combination of fruit raising and dairying with the raising of grain, roots, etc. To the settler prepared to farm on a fairly large scale, it is, perhaps, the most attractive form of agriculture in the Province. Returns are practically sure, and as the settler produces most of the requirements for himself and his family, the "high cost of living" has no terrors for him.

A mixed farm may vary greatly in extent, but 100 acres may be suggested as a fair size. Such a hundred acre farm, properly balanced, would contain, say, 10 acres of orchard and small fruits, 40 acres hay and hoed crops, and 50 acres pasture or woodland. The price of such a farm would depend very largely upon its location and the improvements already made. Estimates received from the Annapolis Valley indicate that an average price for such a property would be about six thousand dollars (£1,200) to eight thousand dollars (£1,600). It is to be borne in mind that orchard

land with full bearing trees is frequently valued at one thousand dollars (£200) an acre, while without trees equally good land may be bought at fifty dollars (£10) an acre or less. There is, therefore, a vast range in the prices which may be asked for a farm, and this range serves to show how a thrifty settler may become wealthy simply by improving his own farm. Good dyked land commands one hundred and twenty-five dollars (£25) to three hundred dollars (£60) an acre, and is used mainly for hay growing.

The principal crops on such a mixed farm would probably be apples, potatoes, hay and oats, the extent of each depending on the amount of land suitable to that purpose. Oats is the most important cereal crop, growing very successfully, and the crop is practically sure. The next most important cereal is wheat. Although Nova Scotia does not undertake to raise wheat on the large scale practised in Western Canada, many farmers raise enough to make their own flour, and custom mills



Nova Scotia's rich orchard and meadow lands



EDWARD LAND



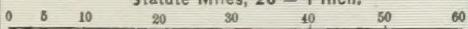
A T L A N T I C

O C E A N

NOVA SCOTIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
AND PART OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

SCALE.

Statute Miles, 26 = 1 inch.



for grinding the wheat are located at all principal points. Barley is another successful cereal crop. Corn is a crop requiring extreme heat, and is not grown very extensively.

The potato crop is a very important one, the export market being found mainly in the West Indies. Heavy shipments are made to Havana and Bermuda, and there is frequently a good market in the United States. Southern latitudes find it impossible to grow a seed potato, and depend largely upon Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces of Canada for their supply. Nearly all potatoes are barrelled for shipment. A fair average price to the grower is seventy-five cents (3/-) to one dollar a bushel (4/2), but prices often, as in 1920, go much higher. The average yield is about 190 bushels to the acre, but yields as high as 500 bushels to the acre occur. Turnips also do well and are exported in large quantities. Yields of 1,000 bushels to the acre have been raised. The humid climate produces a turnip of exceptional quality. The humidity also results in very nutritious pastures.

Fertilizing. It is necessary to add fertilizer to the soil for best results. This increases the cost of farming, but is justified by increased yields and practical immunity from crop failures. Fertilizer for oats will cost, say, five dollars (£1) to ten dollars (£2) per acre for each good crop. For potatoes a high grade fertilizer is used in quantities from 500 to 1,500 pounds per acre and the cost may range from fifteen dollars (£3), to forty-five dollars (£9) per acre. Land treated in this way will produce 200 to 300 or more bushels of potatoes per acre. Although the outlay on fertilizer appears somewhat heavy it is true in Nova Scotia, as elsewhere the world over, that the farmer who uses fertilizer intelligently makes a profit out of his investment, and is a better farmer than he who neglects the proper enriching of his soil.

Fuel. The fuel problem which has in recent years become a rather serious one in many parts of the world has no terrors for the settler in Nova Scotia. Practically every farm has its own wood lot on which is growing a forest of maple, birch, spruce and hemlock. Many of these wood lots are growing rapidly into valuable timber. The wood brings high prices for fuel, staves, railway sleepers, or lumber. In some years as many as two million apple barrels are needed in the Annapolis Valley alone, which affords quite a little industry in itself. In addition to its forests Nova Scotia has immense deposits of coal, and usually produces more coal than any other Province in Canada.

Water. Splendid supplies of water for domestic purposes are found in all parts of the Province. There are a vast number of little lakes and short rivers, and springs of pure water bubble up in almost every locality. Where this is not the case, wells drilled to a depth of 50 to 150 feet ensure an ample supply of good water.

Climate. The worst to be said of the climate of Nova

Scotia is that it suffers from slow springs, due to the influence of the waters of the North Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence which almost entirely surround the Province. The summer is delightful, entirely free from the excessive heat sometimes found in these latitudes. The winters extend from the end of November till March; seeding commences in April. They are not usually excessively cold, although there are short periods of low temperature when the thermometer registers a few degrees below zero. The snowfall necessary for sleigh transport and protection of vegetation is ample. The annual rainfall ranges from thirty to over forty inches, and is higher on the average along the southern coast.

Social Conditions. The newcomer to Nova Scotia will find a province in which all the essentials of a pleasant social life have long been established. The rather close and permanent settlement induced by conditions such as prevail in the Annapolis Valley and other well developed agricultural sections of the Province naturally results in a very considerable cultural development, and the settler seeking that kind of environment will have no difficulty in finding it. Churches of all the leading denominations are to be found almost everywhere, and public schools are provided wherever there are sufficient children to attend.

The Province maintains an agricultural college at Truro, mainly for farmers' boys and girls from the age of sixteen years up. The regular courses are from November to April and there is a short course for farmers during the first two weeks in January, and a special dairy course for dairymen in March. A rural science school for teachers is held in July and August. No tuition fees are charged students from Canada and only nominal fees for those from elsewhere. The expense to the student is therefore confined to board, books and incidentals. There are high schools established in all the cities and in most of the towns and large villages, and in addition there are four universities in the Province.

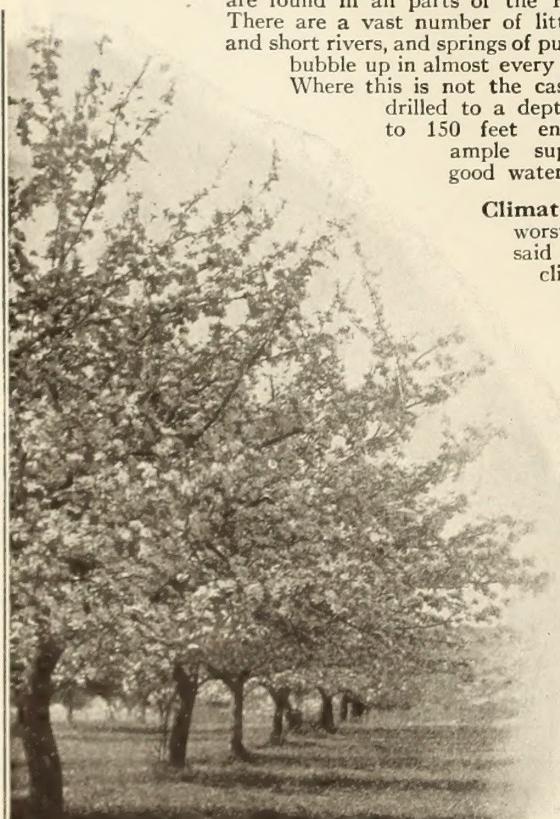
The Province has a number of important cities and towns which serve as centres for the life of the various communities. Highways, railways and local steamship lines and telephones bring all districts into easy touch with their respective centres and with the world at large.

Amusements and Recreation. It is said that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and it is perfectly right that the intending settler should give some thought to the possibilities for amusement and recreation which he and his family will find in the country in which they are to live. In this respect Nova Scotia has many attractions to offer. No part of the Province is very far from the sea, where boating and all kinds of aquatic pleasures are carried on during the summer, and the inland lakes, rivers and forests provide a great natural park for the holiday seeker. There are abundant opportunities for the angler and sportsman, and innumerable beautiful spots for camping and holiday making. The Province possesses scenery of marvellous beauty, that of the Bras d'Or Lakes in Cape Breton being world-famed. The beauties of the Annapolis Valley, known as the "Evangeline Territory," also attract many thousands of tourists every year.

Other Industries. Although in this booklet attention is paid mainly to agricultural resources and those features of the country in which the intending farmer will be most interested, it is also to be remembered that Nova Scotia possesses a number of other important industries as well as agriculture. The coal fields are extensive, the product of the coal mines amounting to over thirty million dollars (£6,000,000) a year. The royalties on mining operations are paid to the Government and from this source more than one-third of the revenue of the Province is raised. Gold is found in some localities and there are extensive deposits of iron, gypsum, sandstone, granite and rock salt.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are of very great importance, the annual catch amounting to more than thirteen million dollars (£2,600,000). The principal commercial fish are cod, lobster, haddock, mackerel and herring. The manufactures of the Province include sugar refineries, textile and boot and shoe factories, pulp and paper mills, tanneries, iron works, machine and agricultural implement shops, sawmills and the various industries connected with the manufacturing of products of the forest. A large export trade is carried on with Great Britain, the United States, the West Indian Islands and South America.

Type of Settler who should go to Nova Scotia. The information given already will indicate the type of settler most likely to be successful in Nova Scotia. Such a settler should be a married man with a family and with sufficient capital to



make a fair start on a farm in this Province. The amount of that capital may vary very greatly, but should not be less than £500. Additional capital, if available, can always be used to advantage. The settler should come with a full recognition of the fact that success is attained through hard work directed by intelligence and good judgment. He must not expect that half-hearted effort will bring prosperity, and he must be willing to be guided by the experience of those who know the country, and who are therefore in a position to advise him to his best advantage. Such advice, which may be had from officials of the various Government Experimental Farms located at Truro, Nappan and Kentville and Government agricultural experts, will go a long way to make up for any lack of personal knowledge of conditions in the country. The settler should recognize that if things are done in certain ways in Nova Scotia there is probably a very good reason for that practice, and should not attempt to introduce different methods at least until his experience shows that such methods are preferable.

To the settler who will be guided by these suggestions, and who has the necessary energy and capital to make a start, Nova Scotia offers attractions which in some respects are perhaps not excelled by any country anywhere. The possibility of winning to a state of independence as the owner of one's farm in a position free from the worries and uncertainties of salaried or business occupations, in a country of great physical beauty and attractiveness, is one which must appeal to all who have the instinct of independence strongly developed within them.

How to Secure Land in Nova Scotia.—The following questions and answers cover points which will occur to every intending settler.

Q.—Where can I get good land in Nova Scotia?

A.—About two-fifths of the Province is farm land in addition to approximately one million acres of open pasturage.

Q.—How much will it cost?

A.—From twenty dollars (£4) to one hundred dollars (£20) per acre for good agricultural land. From five dollars (£1) to twenty-five dollars (£5) per acre for ordinary rough or pasture land. From one hundred and twenty-five dollars (£25) to seven hundred dollars (£140) per acre for orchard land according to the number of years bearing. From one hundred dollars (£20) to four hundred dollars (£80) per acre for dyked marsh land.

Q.—From whom do I buy it?

A.—All lands are privately owned. Consequently, they must be bought from the owner direct, as there are no crown lands in Nova Scotia suitable for cultivation.

Q.—Whom do I see about it?

A.—The owner, a real estate agent, or the Secretary of Industries and Immigration at Halifax. The Secretary of Industries and Immigration makes it a point to assist all prospective farm purchasers by sending the official farm valuator with them to give them the benefit of experience as to class of soil, locality and value. This is a service provided by the Government of Nova Scotia which intending settlers should not overlook.

Q.—Can I get any financial assistance?

A.—There is on the Statutes of Nova Scotia an Act for the Encouragement of Settlement on Farm Lands, which is of great advantage to the new settler. Under the provisions

of this Act, if a settler borrows from a Loan Company to the extent of 40 per cent. of the appraised value of the property he wishes to purchase, the Government will, in approved cases to thoroughly experienced farmers, guarantee an additional loan of 40 per cent., making 80 per cent. in all. The settler must provide the other 20 per cent., and must also have the necessary capital for house furnishings, stock, implements and to maintain himself and family until a crop is secured. A mortgage on the property secures the loan made under this Act. A newcomer who wishes to obtain assistance under this Act, after selecting the property he wishes to secure, applies for a loan through the Secretary of Industries and Immigration. The property is also inspected and valued by the Land Valuer of the Loan Company. There is in these provisions a total assurance to the settler that he is receiving full value for the capital he may wish to invest. The interest charged varies from six to seven per cent., according to the condition of the money market, and principal and interest are repaid by the borrower in instalments extended over a period of years.

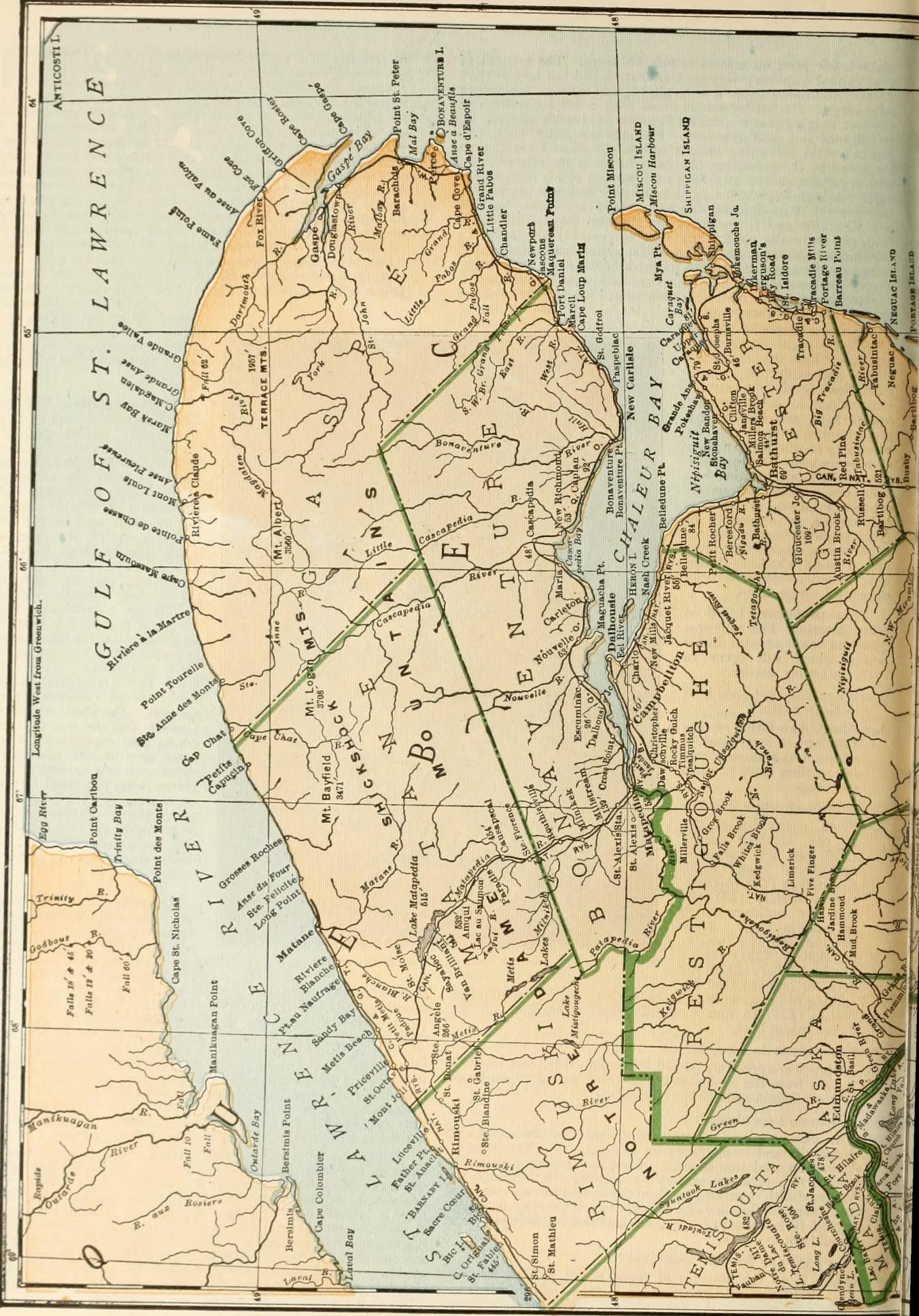


The principal fruit crop in Nova Scotia is apples

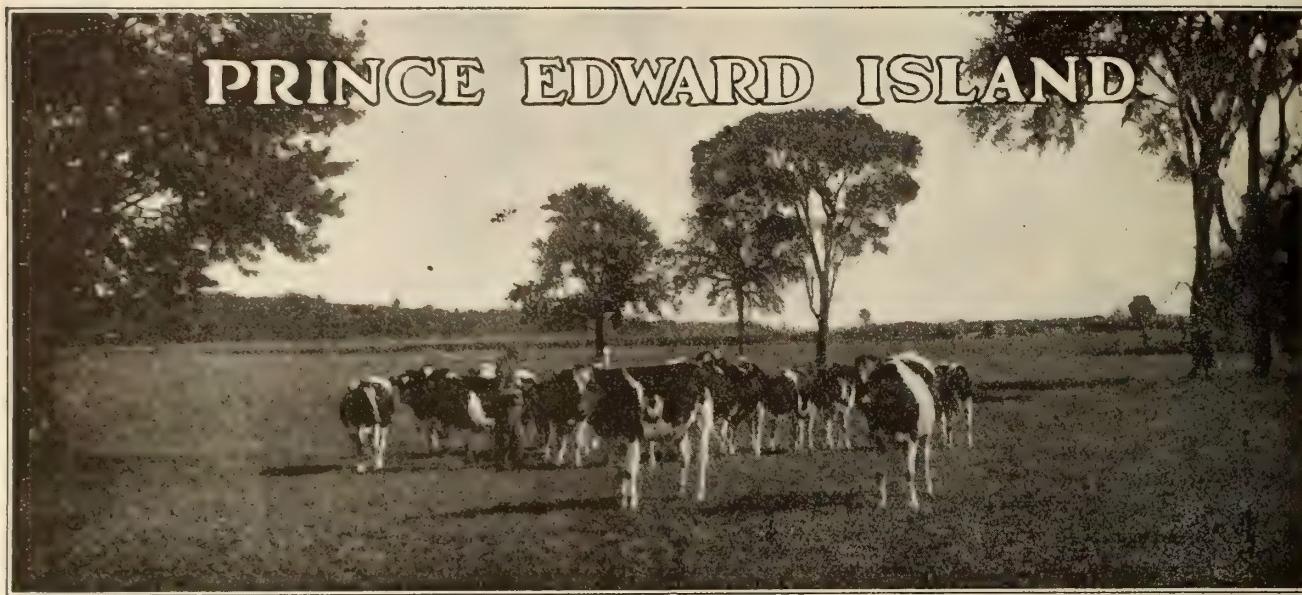
Soldier Settlers. The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, with headquarters in Ottawa and a supervision office in Truro, N.S., offers Imperial ex-service men the privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act. Applicants are graded according to their agricultural experience, and if they possess other qualifications such as physical fitness and general suitability, and are able to deposit one thousand dollars (£200) as a guarantee that they will pay 20 per cent. of the cash outlay for farm, stock and equipment, they are issued with certificates. They are given free transportation by the Imperial Government to Canada. On their arrival in Canada they are sent to farmers to gain experience. They must have at least one year's experience on a Canadian farm before being permitted to take up a farm of their own. On completion of the training they must appear before a qualification committee and if found ready they may apply for a loan.

Opportunities for Women. There are an increasing number of women who desire opportunities to make their own livelihood under conditions which permit the development of individuality more than is possible in many of the routine occupations in Great Britain or the closely settled districts of other lands. Many such women naturally turn to farming as a profession which offers independence and a good return for their efforts. It is not suggested that women in great numbers can take up farm operations in Nova Scotia to advantage, but in fruit raising districts it would appear that conditions are as favourable to women farmers as may be found almost anywhere. There is also always a good demand for women labour, particularly as household workers, and qualified women of this class need not hesitate about throwing in their lot in the Province.

They may be assured of attractive wages and without such exacting restraints on individual liberty which sometimes make domestic life rather unpleasant in older countries. While the demand for household workers is general throughout the Province, it is more urgent in the cities, such as Halifax, Truro, etc. In the summer months good positions may be obtained at the seaside and holiday resorts of Nova Scotia. Other inducements are offered to women settlers in the province in the way of a moderate climate and similar customs of life as enjoyed in the Old Country, education facilities, splendid recreation opportunities with theatres, public parks, boating, sea bathing, etc.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



SNUGGLED, as it were, in a great arm formed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lies the Province of Prince Edward Island, smallest, and, in a number of ways, most remarkable, of all Canada's Provinces. Its area is only 2,184 square miles, but practically every acre of this area is fertile, arable land. Its length is 110 miles and its breadth varies from two to thirty-four miles. Every part of the Island is, therefore, close to the sea, and as there are no important elevations the whole surface is but slightly higher than sea level. The landscape is a beautiful lowland, everywhere gently rolling. The soil is mostly a rich sandy loam of a deep red colour, free from stones, and easily tilled.

On account of its great fertility and the absence of barren or unsettled areas, Prince Edward Island has been appropriately called "The Garden of the Gulf"—the title being derived from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in which it is located. It is the most thickly settled Province in Canada, and at the same time the most exclusively devoted to agriculture. In years gone by, its isolation from the mainland has been a disadvantage to the farmers, particularly in marketing their products in winter, but this has been overcome by the establishment by the Canadian Government of a car ferry service to New Brunswick which operates the year round and carries railway freight cars to and fro without the necessity of unloading their contents. Under these conditions agriculture is thriving, and to the settler who wants to farm on a not too extensive scale, in a well settled community, and within driving distance of the sea, Prince Edward Island offers almost irresistible inducements.

Farming. All the usual farm crops are raised, but the principal products are oats, potatoes and hay. Turnips are also an important crop, the production amounting to about four million bushels a year. The peculiar opportunities offered by Prince Edward Island are mainly for the small farmer, producing potatoes and vegetables as his chief crops. Twenty or twenty-five acres, well farmed, will give a good living. Apples and small fruits are grown successfully, but not usually on a com-

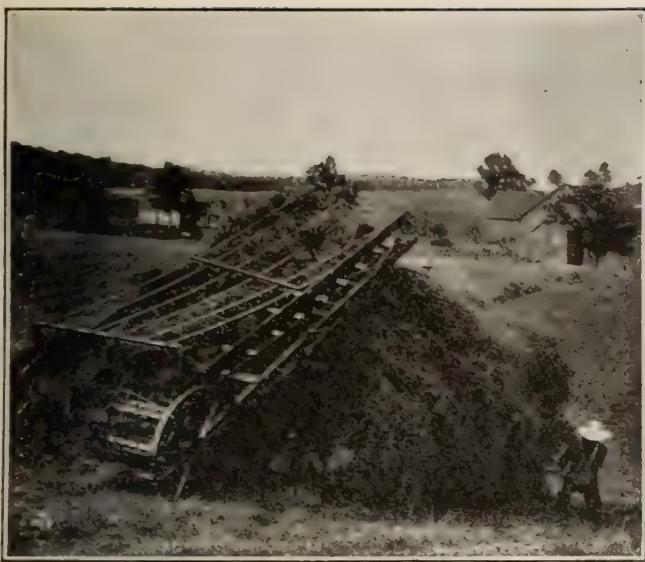
mercial scale. The twenty-five acre farm would be devoted mainly to potatoes, but in addition other vegetables, such as turnips, beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, cabbages, etc., would be grown. The settler on such a farm, producing these crops, also raising his own apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., and, perhaps, a surplus for sale, keeping a couple of dairy cows, a few pigs, and some poultry, is assured of a living as certain and as comfortable as can be produced from the land in any country. Crop returns are very reliable as there is a total absence of destructive storms, drouths, or unseasonable frosts. The precipitation is very regular, amounting to about 42 inches of water per year well distributed throughout the seasons.

Dairying. Splendid opportunities for dairying, with absolutely certain results, are afforded by Prince Edward Island. The ease with which fodder crops are grown, due to rich soil, favourable climate, and ample rainfall, insures a supply of the most nutritious fodder for dairy cows. The best of facilities are furnished by cheese factories and creameries, of which there are thirty-nine in operation. Butter and cheese to a value of nearly one million dollars a year is produced. High prices prevail for these products.

Stock-Raising. All the usual kinds of domestic animals do well, and the raising of a certain number of beef animals, together with hogs and poultry, naturally accompanies the dairy industry. Official estimates show that horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry in the Province are all increasing, both in numbers and value. This is a reliable indication that stock raising is paying the farmers.



Dairying is successfully followed in Prince Edward Island



Loading hay on a Prince Edward Island farm

A peculiar phase of the live stock industry in Prince Edward Island is fur farming. It is claimed that no kind of live stock can be raised as cheaply as foxes, and the annual production of the fox farms now amounts to about one million dollars (£200,000).

Fertilizing. Nature has been peculiarly generous in providing the farmer of Prince Edward Island with fertilizer. The soil, although rich in natural ingredients, requires certain qualities which have to be added, and these qualities are found in mussel mud, deposited by mussels in the bays and coves along the seashore. This mud is hauled by the farmers and distributed over their fields as a fertilizer. Combined with barnyard manure it meets all the needs of the land, and as commercial fertilizer is, generally speaking, necessary, the Provincial Government has provided a system for farmers who are too far from the mussel deposits to haul their own supply, by which the mud is loaded on railway cars and hauled to the farmer's nearest railway station at cost. Farmers living near the shore find the kelp and seaweed cast up by the sea of value as a fertilizer.

Fuel. Many farms have wood-lots of birch, maple, pine or spruce, from which the settler cuts his own fuel, and possibly a surplus for sale. Beautiful straight fir trees supply valuable material for building and fencing. The enormous coal deposits of Nova Scotia are quite near at hand, and the use of coal for fuel is increasing.

Water. The water supply for domestic use is obtained mainly from wells, either dug or bored. The quality is almost invariably the very best, and in many places the depth of the wells does not exceed 20 to 30 feet. The country is well watered by running streams, and most farms have available running water for stock during summer months.

Climate. The climate of Prince Edward Island is one of its great attractions, particularly to those who have been accustomed to the proximity of the sea. The air is bracing and delightful. Fogs are uncommon and destructive storms practically unknown. The delightful climate attracts many visitors during the summer months. At this season the Island well deserves the name of "The Garden of the Gulf."

Social Conditions. Most of the people of Prince Edward Island are of Canadian birth, with English, Scottish, Irish, or French ancestry. The settlement of the Island averages 44 persons to the square mile, so there is ample opportunity for social intercourse. Education is free and compulsory, and public schools are provided in every community. At Charlottetown the Government maintains the Prince of Wales College and an affiliated normal school. St. Dunstan's University, a Roman Catholic institution not officially connected with the Provincial school system, is also located at Charlottetown. The colleges are affiliated with universities at Montreal. There is complete freedom of religious thought, and all the leading Christian denominations are represented.

Outside of the city of Charlottetown, where there is a Government Experimental Farm, and the incorporated towns of Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, Montague, Kensington and Alberton, about 95 per cent. of the population are farmers who, as a result of high prices for their products and improved transportation facilities, are finding ready and profitable markets. Their manner of living and their dwellings, farm buildings, implements, stock and fields all bespeak their comfortable circumstances.

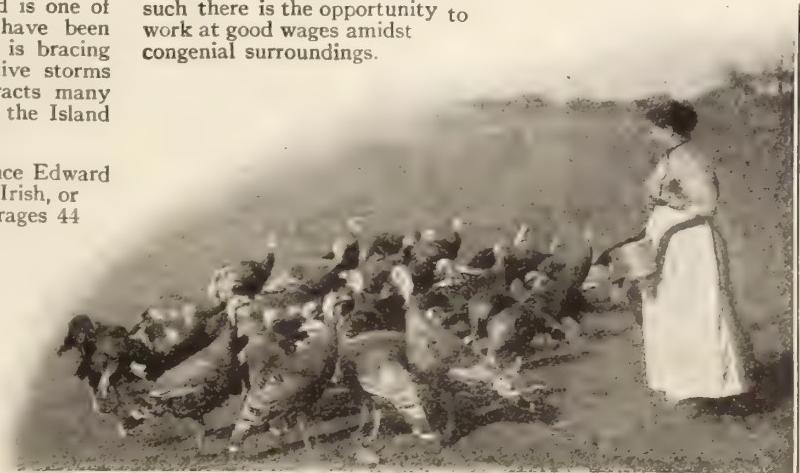
Holiday Resorts. As has been stated, Prince Edward Island is a considerable centre for tourists, its admirable climate and splendid sea beaches being justly famed in other parts of Canada and in the United States. The enjoyment which the tourist may have amid such surroundings for a few days or weeks is shared by the farmer without cost. There is scarcely a farm beyond convenient driving distance to the sea, where all aquatic sports can be indulged in to the heart's content. The fact that the Island is so well settled lends itself to social amusements and recreations of many kinds.

Other Industries. There are no minerals nor large forest areas in Prince Edward Island, and the range of manufacturing is, therefore, limited. The principal manufactures consist of butter, cheese, pork-packing and lobster canning. Transportation, by land and water, employs a considerable number of people, and there are, of course, all the trades and professions necessary to serve a progressive and prosperous population.

Type of Settler Needed. The opportunity for settlers afforded by Prince Edward Island is one which will appeal particularly to men and women wishing to farm on a moderate scale, and willing to work industriously in return for the sure results which reward their labor. The average size of a farm is about 90 acres, and this is ample land to produce a good living. Prices of lands not many years ago ranged about thirty dollars (£6) an acre, although this was not for the best class of farms. Prices have been steadily going up, and good farms now bring from forty dollars (£8) or fifty dollars (£10) an acre up. A fair average price for a hundred acre farm, including buildings, is about five thousand dollars (£1,000). A farm at this price might not be in the most select locality, nor yet in the least desirable. On such a farm the new settler would be required to pay about one-half down and the balance could be extended over several years. There is no free land and very little unoccupied. Farms have to be bought from their present owners, many of whom have succeeded so well that they are now in a position to live a life of comparative leisure.

Soldier Settlers. The privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada are extended to Imperial ex-service men who are of good character, are physically fit and possess at least one thousand dollars (£200) in cash with which to pay 20 per cent. required by the Board on the cost price of land, live stock and equipment which the Board may purchase for them. Applicants found suitable are issued with certificates and their transportation is paid to Canada by the British Government. On arrival in the Dominion they are required to go on farms as learners and to spend from one to two years, according to their previous experience, in gaining a practical knowledge of Canadian farm methods. The head offices of the board are in Ottawa, but there is a supervision office in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

In addition to those who will buy land to farm, Prince Edward Island, like all the Provinces of Canada, eagerly awaits workers, both sexes, who will engage in farm service, or in the case of women, in household work. For such there is the opportunity to work at good wages amidst congenial surroundings.





NEW BRUNSWICK lies immediately to the north and west of Nova Scotia. It, too, is largely surrounded by the sea, having a coast line of about 600 miles, deeply indented with bays and fine harbours. St. John, the principal port, is open the year round and has important steamship connections with Great Britain, the United States, and elsewhere.

The area of New Brunswick is 27,985 square miles, rather less than that of Ireland—and its population by the census of 1911 was a little over 350,000. The Province was originally one vast forest, interspersed with lakes and a network of rivers, and much of it is still covered with timber. The rivers are large and important, the most notable being the St. John, often called "The Rhine of America," which runs for 400 miles through a fertile and delightful country. The landscape is rolling, but rarely rises to an elevation of more than 200 feet. There are considerable variations in the soil in different districts, but, generally speaking, it is fertile and suitable to all kinds of agricultural production. Less than one-half of all lands suitable for farming in the province is at present occupied.

Farming in New Brunswick is mostly of the "mixed" variety; that is, the farmer raises some fruit, some vegetables and root crops, some live stock, and some grain or hay, instead of specializing on any one of these crops. There are, of course, districts particularly suited to each of these products, and the settler who wants to specialize will have no trouble in finding a location to suit his special line of farming, but in most cases he will expect to combine most if not all of these branches of agriculture on his "mixed farm." Assuming that the settler will be interested in all kinds of farming which may be carried on in New Brunswick, the following information about the various products is supplied.

Apple-growing. The New Brunswick apple is of high quality and is well received on the markets wherever it has been introduced. Apple growing received a set-back some years ago owing to the planting of large orchards of perishable varieties and failure at that time to provide ample marketing facilities. The industry is now recovering from that condition, producing apples which are good keepers and which are being graded and marketed with Provincial Government assistance. The varieties chiefly grown are the Duchess, Wealthy, Alexander, Dudley, Fameuse, McIntosh, Bethel, Bishop-pippin. The principal apple growing districts are the St. John Valley from Woodstock to Queenstown, the Moncton district, in Albert county and around St. Stephens. Apple trees are planted 48 to 96 to the acre, and begin to bear in about seven years. Orchards of full bearing age should average a barrel per tree, year in and year out. The average price realized by the grower of late has been four dollars (16/8) to five dollars (£1) a barrel, out of which he has to pay about seventy-five cents (3/-) for the barrel.

Small Fruits. Strawberries are successfully grown, particularly in the St. John Valley from Fredericton down, in the Kennebecasis Valley, and the Sackville district. This crop sometimes yields very large profits. Other fruits successfully grown are raspberries and gooseberries, and large quantities of blueberries grow wild.

Potatoes are grown extensively and are of high quality. The Maritime climate seems to produce a higher quality of potato than in districts where moisture during the growing season is not so regular. In addition to supplying local needs, New Brunswick potato growers ship large quantities to Montreal and to the New England States. Occasionally, shipments are made to Cuba. The annual potato crop averages about nine million bushels; the average per acre is about 200 bushels, and the price per bushel usually ranges from one dollar (4/2) to one dollar and fifty cents (6/3).

Another particularly successful crop is turnips, which are grown in all parts of the Province for local consumption and for export to the United States. The yearly production averages between seven and eight million bushels, and the average yield per acre for three years has been 440 bushels. The usual price to the grower is about twenty-five cents a bushel. Roots and garden produce such as carrots, beets, mangolds, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, watermelons, squash, tomatoes, etc., all do well.

Stock Raising and Dairying. Although stock raising and dairying in New Brunswick pay well, they have not been developed to the point that might be expected. This is largely due to the fact that farmers for many years have made a practice of leaving the farm and working in the lumber woods during

the winter months. In earlier times, when farming itself was not so profitable as it now is, this was perhaps a good thing for the settler, as it gave him an opportunity to turn otherwise idle winter months to good account, but it had a bad effect on agriculture, as the farmer cannot keep live stock if he is going to spend the winters in the woods. The necessity for such a practice on the part of farmers has largely passed away, but the life of the woodsman is a fascinating one and is not easily given up by men who have been accustomed to it.

These conditions, however, should not deter the new settler from engaging in the raising of live stock as one of the branches of his farming. Steps have recently been taken to improve the conditions surrounding the marketing of live stock, and dairying shows good profits. Creameries at Fredericton, Moncton, St. Hilare, and Sussex afford good markets for cream, and about twenty-five cheese factories in various parts of the Province are doing a successful business. Marketing conditions for cheese have been improved by the establishment of a cheese board which meets twice a month, when cheese is sold by auction on an open market. Hogs, sheep and poultry are all successfully raised.

Grain and Hay. The principal grain crops all do well in New Brunswick, and the owner of a "mixed farm" will doubtless plant some of his acres to wheat, oats, barley, etc. A table of yields of the principal crops in the Province covering a period of twelve years shows the following averages:

	bushels per acre
Wheat.....	20.3
Oats.....	28.8
Barley.....	28.1
Buckwheat.....	26.4
Potatoes.....	214.0
Turnips.....	416.0
Rye.....	17.3
Peas.....	24.0
Mixed Grains ..	30.6
Beans.....	21.9
Corn.....	35.0
Hay.....	1.7 tons

These figures represent averages, and are much below the results of the best farming methods, which easily produce 30 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, 35 bushels of buckwheat, 300 bushels of potatoes, and 900 to 1,000 bushels of turnips per acre. Farmers in Great Britain or other countries where farming is done on a very intensive scale should not be misled by yields which may be less than they are accustomed to getting from the soil. Where land is plentiful and cheap there is not the same tendency to intensive cultivation, or to forcing production by means of fertilizers, as in older countries, and so the production per acre may be less, but the production per farmer is very much greater.

Hay and clover are important crops, grown both on "marsh" or dyed lands, and on uplands. More than 700,000 acres is devoted to these crops, and the annual production considerably exceeds one million tons, with a value of approximately twenty million dollars (£4,000,000). About 5,000 acres are devoted to fodder corn, and a smaller area to alfalfa.

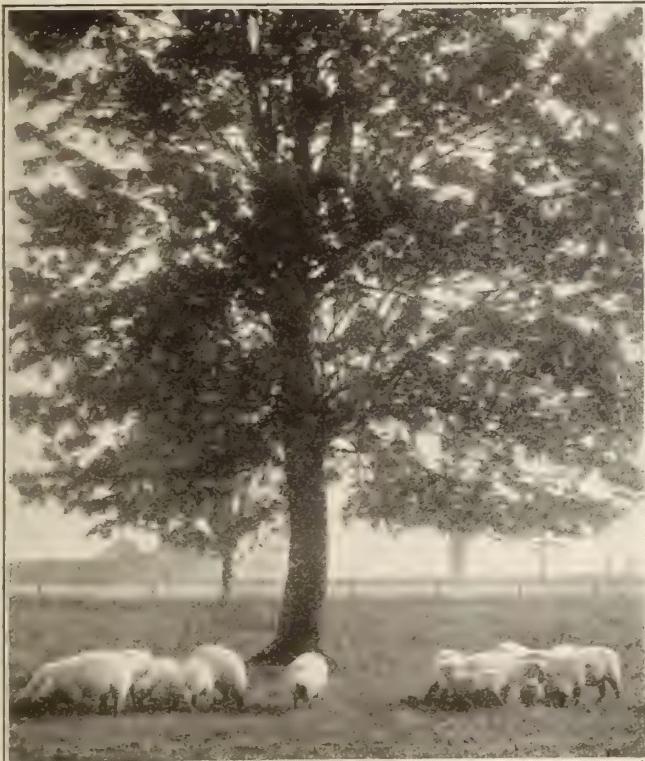
Fertilizing. The somewhat backward condition of the livestock industry which has prevailed in the past has been largely responsible for heavy expenditures in artificial fertilizer. These expenditures could be largely if not entirely saved if farmers raised a sufficient number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. While there is a great variety of soil conditions, there are plenty of farms to be had where the soil is naturally fertile, and could be kept so indefinitely if the fertility were regularly returned to it, as can be done where stock raising is combined with the growing of crops.

Fuel. No fuel problems beset the settler in New Brunswick. The Province was originally covered by a vast forest, much of which still remains, and a part of almost every farm is the "wood

lot," from which the farmer cuts his own fuel, and possibly sells logs or cordwood as well. Coal is found in certain sections of the Province, and natural gas is also used for fuel.

Water. The river systems of New Brunswick and its numerous lakes make it one of the most thoroughly watered countries in the world. The water is all pure and healthful, without excess of alkali or any mineral or foreign substance, and if springs are not found on every hundred-acre lot, usually a comparatively shallow well gives a permanent supply of good water. In very few districts has deep boring been found necessary.

Climate. Summer and Autumn are delightful seasons in New Brunswick. The Spring is not early, but the rapid growth during the growing season makes up for the apparent disadvantage of a late Spring. The rainfall is usually abundant and well distributed; during the growing season there are frequent showers, usually at night. Summers are not intensely hot, and winters are cold and bracing, and usually free from sudden changes. Sunny days are the rule.



Sheep thrive in New Brunswick

Social Conditions. The population of the Province is about three-quarters English speaking and one-quarter French—the former composed of the British race with English predominating, the latter being descended from settlers who came from France to the ancient Province of Acadia early in the seventeenth century. The first English settlement dates back to the eighteenth century, and toward the end of that century, after the American Revolution, a few thousand loyalists entered the Province from the United States. This little band, known as United Empire Loyalists, have had much to do in shaping sentiment in New Brunswick, and indeed in all Canada, even down to the present day.

Population in New Brunswick has not increased as rapidly as might be expected. The great industrial development of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century drew heavily upon the population of all the Maritime Provinces, and by the time that movement began to subside, the free lands of Western Canada presented another great attraction.

The outcome of these conditions, however, is very favourable to immigrants coming to the Province to-day, as it has left available for them cheap lands convenient to the greatest markets on the American continent. Under almost any other circumstances, these lands would long ago have been bought up and would now be held at prices far beyond the reach of the settler of moderate means.

Public schools are provided in all settled districts, undenominational in character and free to all. The common school course provides instruction in the first eight grades, after which the pupil may pass to a high school, and thence to the University. Business colleges are to be found in most of the towns and cities. A Provincial Normal School is also provided for the training of teachers, and courses may be taken in technical and vocational training. In New Brunswick, as in all other Canadian Provinces, there is no established church, but all of the leading religious denominations are well represented, and the utmost religious freedom prevails.

Settlers may obtain information about their farm problems from either the Dominion or Provincial Departments of Agriculture, which are anxious to serve both old and new residents. This information, prepared by highly qualified agricultural experts, sometimes as a result of years of experiment, is entirely free for the asking. New settlers should not hesitate to write to the Department of Agriculture in Fredericton, N.B., or to visit the experimental farms in the Province located at Frederic-

ton, Sussex, and Woodstock. Many pitfalls and mistakes can be avoided by seeking a little friendly advice from Government experts who have no purpose except to advise you aright.

Times have changed since the days when a settler went into some backwoods district, expecting to spend his life there, and to see and hear little of the outside world. Now telephones, the telegraph, rural mail delivery, railways, public roads, automobiles, etc., have actually placed every farmer's home on the roadside of the highways of the world. The settler on some pleasant orchard or dairy farm in New Brunswick need be no more shut off from the world's affairs than if he lived in London or New York, and the settler's family may share in the same social enjoyments and pastimes as appeal to young people and womankind the world over. The principal centres in New Brunswick are St. John, one of Canada's foremost ocean ports; Moncton, a thriving and energetic business and railway centre, and Fredericton, the capital, beautifully located on the St. John River. There are also many smaller towns which serve as local centres.

Amusement and Recreation. The settler will very properly want to know what opportunities exist for amusement and recreation. In addition to the social advantages which have just been mentioned, New Brunswick offers the greatest inducements to all who enjoy outdoor life and vigorous sports such as hunting, fishing, boating, etc. New Brunswick is a veritable hunter's paradise. Moose and deer abound, and in the more remote sections bears may still be found. The moose, however, is the game animal for which New Brunswick is most widely famed. Sportsmen from many parts of the United States and elsewhere throng to the great forests of this Province with the opening of the moose-hunting season, and he is an unlucky hunter who fails to bring down one of these splendid animals as a tribute to his marksmanship. The settler finds in the wild game of the Province not only ample opportunity for sport, but a valuable adjunct to his table supplies. Juicy steaks of moose, venison or bear meat give a practical turn to the most royal sport in the world.

In the permanent interests of the settlers in the Province, all game is strictly protected, and the hunting season extends for only a few weeks in the Autumn. A game refuge of 400 square miles has been established, where every species of game is allowed to roam unmolested.

New Brunswick possesses some of the finest salmon streams in the world, and trout are also found in abundance. The network of streams in the interior makes access to the hunting and fishing grounds very easy. Thousands of tourists visit the Province every year, and many have built permanent hunting lodges and homes for occupation during the fishing, hunting, and tourist season.

Other Industries. Although the intending settler will be mainly interested in the possibilities of agriculture, a word concerning other industries may not be out of place, particularly as all these industries contribute to the farmer's success by furnishing a good local market for his product. Most important among these industries is lum-

bering. The New Brunswick forests of spruce, fir, birch, cedar, maple, pine, beech and hemlock, are a great source of wealth and industry. The annual output from the forests is valued at fifteen million dollars (£3,000,000), and a large revenue is derived by the Provincial Government for permission to cut timber within the Province. This revenue is used for the general welfare of the Province.

New Brunswick is rich in minerals, but only three have been developed to any great extent—coal mining, gypsum quarrying, and the production of natural gas. Fishing is an important and profitable industry, producing over five million dollars (£1,000,000) a year. Manufactures include sugar refineries, cotton mills, boot and shoe factories, tanneries, foundries, canneries, furniture factories, etc. Wooden ship building, once an important industry, has been revived of late. The business of transportation, by rail and steamship, is also one of great importance. Two transcontinental railways, in addition to local lines, furnish first-class railway accommodation. With the exception of one or two outlying districts, there is no community of any size that is not within easy driving distance of a railway.

Settlers Wanted. The type of settlers wanted in New Brunswick includes those who will go on the land, either as farm owners or employees, and domestic servants. The farm owner must come with some capital in order to buy his land, stock, and equipment, and support himself and family until returns begin to come in from his farm. The amount of capital needed may, and does, vary very considerably. Generally speaking, it may be said that the more capital the better, but this should not discourage those of moderate means, who will find here an opportunity to become their own farm-owners such as would never come to them in countries of high land prices. A capital of two thousand dollars (£400) upon arrival should place the settler in a position to make a fair start.

This is the easier done on account of the liberal legislation in New Brunswick for the assistance of those who wish to become farmers. There are three general ways in which a settler may acquire a farm, viz.: by taking up a Crown Land Grant, by buying from the Farm Settlement Board, and by buying direct from the owner.

Crown Land Grants under the Labor Act. Under this Act, farm lots not exceeding 100 acres in extent may be taken up by settlers on the following conditions. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and must not be the owner of other land within the Province. He must fill in an application form which will be supplied by the Crown Land Department at Fredericton, on which the location of the land and the nature of improvements on it, if any, must be stated. With this application a fee of eight dollars (32/-) is required, but if the land has not been surveyed to the satisfaction of the Department an additional fee of one dollar (4/2) must accompany the application, when a survey will be ordered by the Department but paid for by the applicant. In the case of lots on which there are already improvements, the applicant must obtain a quit claim deed from the man who made such improvements. No lands are offered for settlement under these conditions except such as are located within settlement tracts laid out at the instance of the Provincial Government, and to which there is good access by roads already constructed, and only such lands as are passed by the Forestry Branch of the Crown Land Department of New Brunswick as being good agricultural land are open for application.

The applicant must build a house the first year of his residence, and during first, second, and third years must clear and cultivate the land until he has at least 10 acres in one block under cultivation. When the settler has complied with the regulations for three years, he will be entitled to apply for a grant of the land, which in due course will be issued.

Farm Settlement Board Lands. Under an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature, a Farm Settlement Board was created to buy lands suitable for general farming purposes, to improve the same, and erect houses and buildings thereon, where necessary, and to sell these improved lands to bona fide settlers at a price not to exceed the cost of the property to the Board, on the following terms: If the price being paid for the property is less than one thousand dollars, 25 per cent. down; if the price is more than one thousand dollars, 35 per cent. down, and the balance with interest at 5 per cent., at periods to be agreed upon. The final payments must be made within ten years of the date of purchase.

The highest price which the Board pays for any farm which it buys is three thousand dollars (£600). Many farms of about 100 acres each, with some improvements, including buildings habitable, but probably in need of repairs, can be obtained at



Raising bacon hogs is a profitable branch of mixed farming in New Brunswick.

from two thousand dollars (£400) to three thousand dollars (£600). Farms are sold to the settler at the same price as the Board pays for them.

Farms for settlement can be obtained in all the counties of New Brunswick under the Farm Settlement Board of the Provincial Government. The Blue Bell tract in Victoria county has an area of 50,000 acres and has excellent railway facilities. It is a rolling upland covered with a fine growth of trees free from underbrush. The soil is reddish loam with clay subsoil and well watered by the Tobique river; 7,000 acres are at present available in 100 acre lots for sale at one dollar per acre. The terms are twenty-five dollars cash (£5) and the balance in three equal annual instalments, the conditions of settlement being similar to those of the free grant lands.

Buying Direct from Owners. In every locality are farm owners or real estate agents ready to sell farms direct to the settler, generally on terms extended over a period of years, provided a reasonable cash deposit is made at the time of purchase. New settlers, who do not know local conditions or values, can judge the value of such properties by comparing the price with that asked by the Farm Settlement Board for lands in the same district.

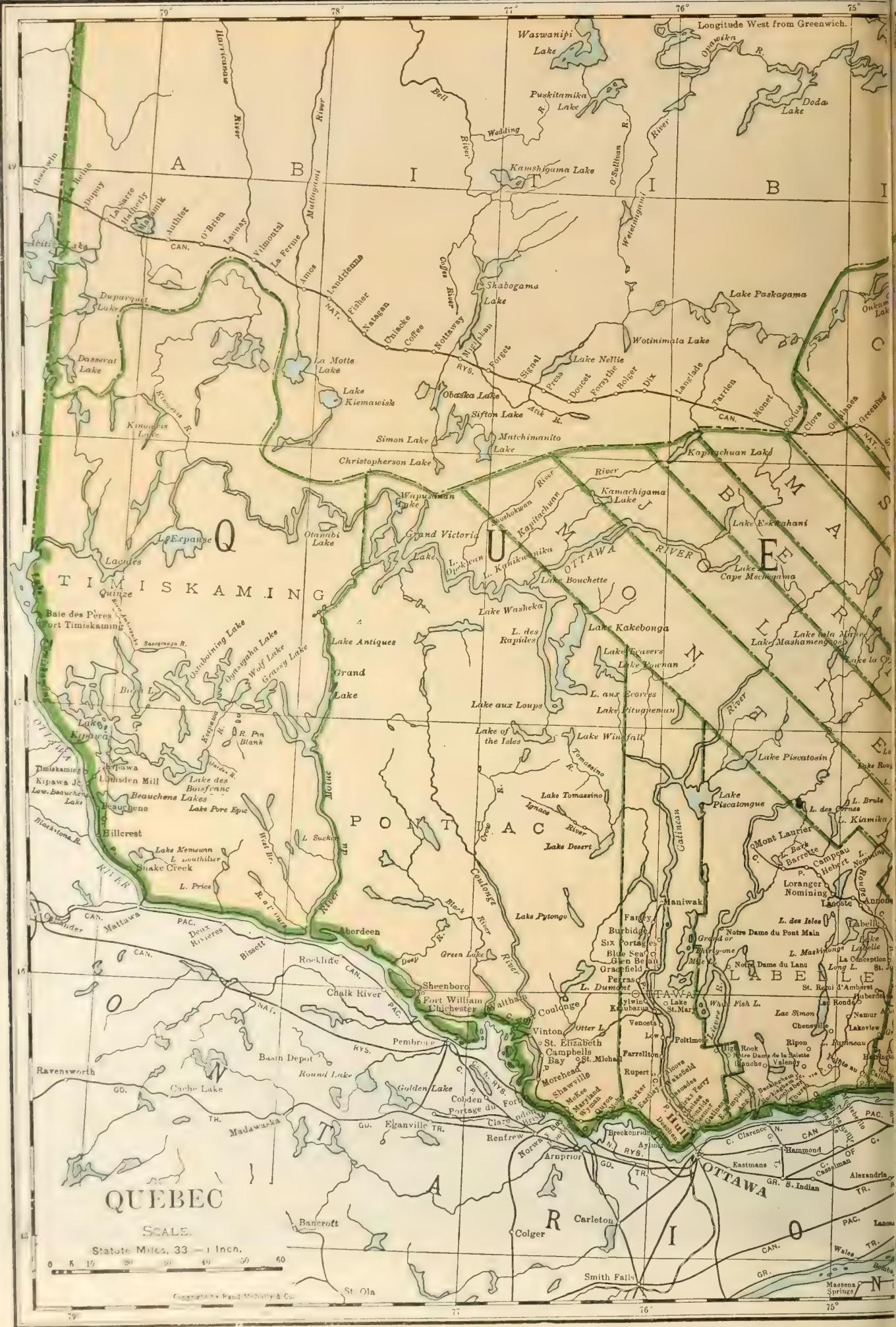
Soldier Settlers. Imperial soldiers who served in the Great War may apply for farms or farm lands under the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada. They must have at least one thousand dollars (£200) in cash as a guarantee that they will be able to pay 20 per cent. of the cash price of their land, stock and equipment. In addition to these financial require-

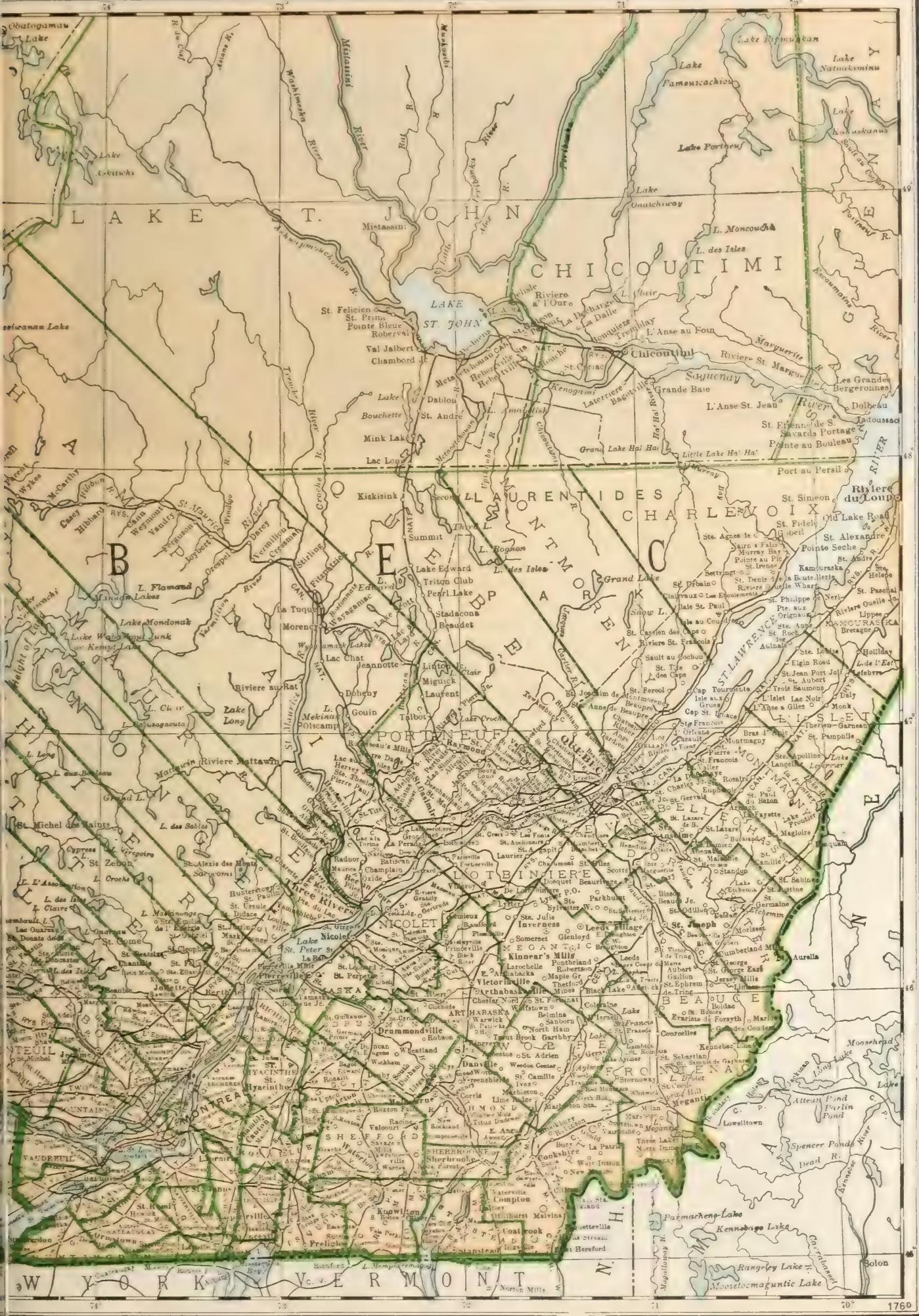
ments, they must be physically fit and be generally suitable, that is in the possession of sincerity and uprightness of character. The Imperial Government pays transportation expenses to Canada. On their arrival in the Dominion the Soldier Settlement Board, which administers the Soldier Settlement Act, directs them to arm homes where they may secure further training. An Imperial ex-service man, who has full agricultural experience at home, must spend at least one year on a Canadian farm to become acquainted with Canadian methods. Those who are not so fully experienced must spend at least two years on a Canadian farm before taking up land of their own. After they have spent the required time as helpers on Canadian farms, they must go before an agricultural Qualification Committee of the Board to be finally certificated. This Board, which is a separate and distinct body from the Farm Settlement Board of the Province of New Brunswick, has its head offices at Ottawa, but a branch office is located at St. John.

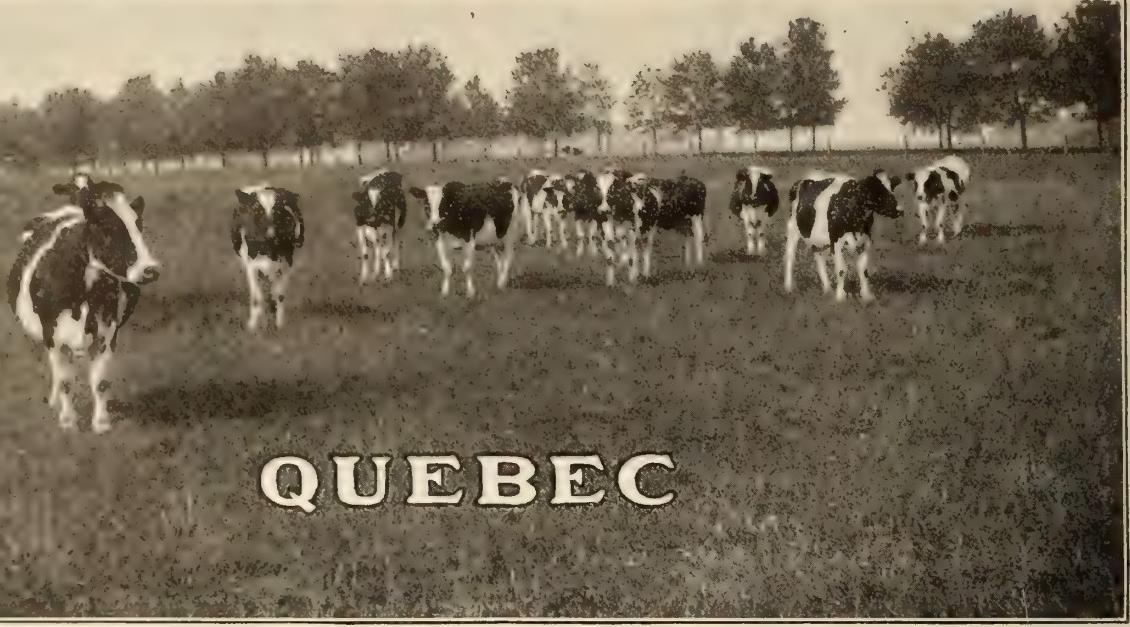
Opportunities for Women. The principal opportunities for women who emigrate to New Brunswick aside from members of families settling on farms, will be found in domestic service, for which there is a permanent demand. In some cases women may engage successfully in fruit-raising or various forms of gardening but generally such work is carried on as an adjunct to general farming. The woman settler who is willing to work at whatever work is available, and is able to adapt herself readily to the ways of a new country, need never fear lack of employment at good wages.



The marsh and dykes lands of New Brunswick yield good crops of hay







QUEBEC

QUEBEC is the largest of the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Its area is 706,834 square miles and it extends from east to west a distance of 1,350 miles. The population at the last decennial census in 1911 was 2,003,232, but since then there has been a great increase, but exactly how much will not be known until the next census is completed. To the south, Quebec is bounded by the United States and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario, and it stretches to Hudson Strait in the north. The eastern boundary is the narrow strip of Labrador Coast while Ontario and Hudson Bay determine the western limit. For almost its entire length, the Province of Quebec touches the banks, of that majestic highway of navigation, the river St. Lawrence. About 50,000 square miles lies south of the river. While there is a large section of Quebec north of the Saguenay River between Labrador and Hudson Bay that has not yet been colonized, much of the Province is excellently suited for agricultural production. Indeed, agriculture is the principal and most remunerative industry and provides a good livelihood for a considerable proportion of the population. Quebec City is the capital of the Province and is an important port on the St. Lawrence, at which many of the largest trans-Atlantic steamships call during the season of navigation, from the beginning of May till the end of November. Montreal is the largest city, not only in Quebec but in Canada, and is known as the Commercial Metropolis of the Dominion. It is situated on an island 179 miles up the St. Lawrence from Quebec City, and is the second most important port in the eastern part of North America, being exceeded only by New York City.

What is known as the Valley of the St. Lawrence includes the fertile plain extending along the south side of the river, from about opposite the City of Quebec to the western boundary of the Province, and is thickly settled with prosperous farmers. A section of this rich plain known as the Eastern Townships contains some of the best farming and grazing land in Canada. In a province with such an extensive area as Quebec so generously supplied with expansive fresh water lakes and rivers, a generally high productive soil, and a climate with the seasons well defined and suitable to growing a variety of crops, practically every branch of farming can be engaged in with every assurance of success.

The Province of Quebec is assuredly one of the most richly endowed from the standpoint of rural roads. In order to enable the farmer to communicate more easily with the town for the marketing of his produce, as well as for his own pleasure, the Government of the Province undertook some years ago a vigorous road policy. It has already spent more than thirty million dollars for making and repairing roads and bridges. Farmers have greatly benefited from this wise policy.

Dairying. In no other Province is dairying followed with greater success and remuneration than in Quebec. It has become the chief branch of farming there and is the most widespread industry in the rural districts and that which contributes the most to the prosperity of the farming class. There are 1,867 factories in the Province for the manufacture of dairy products, mostly owned by the farmers themselves on the co-operative

plan, yielding a return of over thirty million dollars (£6,000,000) annually.

Cheese is the principal dairy product, the annual production of which exceeds 58,000,000 pounds and the output of butter is over 37,000,000 pounds, yearly. The Provincial Government and the people of Quebec generally are quite properly jealous of the wide reputation the Province has made with the excellent quality of its dairy products, and farmers are given advice on how to obtain the best results by experts employed by the Department of Agriculture.

Dairying is made doubly profitable when combined with the production of pork and the raising of poultry, for which the by-products of the butter and cheese factories are particularly good. Skim milk is also an excellent food for fattening calves. There is a big demand for all the dairy produce, not only in the home markets but abroad, particularly in the United Kingdom, and prices since the war have been high enough to yield a satisfactory margin of profit over the cost of production. Owing to an adequate rainfall every year, there is excellent pasture and as a rule generous crops of hay and roots.

Mixed Farming. The advantages accruing from a well conducted mixed farm, that is a farm on which dairying, stock raising, the growing of some grain, hay, fruit, the raising of poultry, beekeeping, and in several districts the culture of tobacco, are combined, have been made evident. It is generally acknowledged that a farm of one hundred acres or less in Quebec, worked



Seeding on a farm in Quebec

on the "mixed" policy, offers very substantial returns. For the farmer with limited capital who contemplates settling in Quebec, mixed farming is the most profitable to engage in. Throughout the well settled districts of the Province there are no free improved lands. All the farms are privately owned, but there are always some on the market for sale, ranging in price from twenty dollars (£4) per acre up, according to location, the proximity to markets and other factors that naturally should be taken into consideration. Quebec has an area of 40,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, but only 24,000,000 acres are at present occupied as farm land, of which 13,000,000 are cultivated, 8,000,000 being seeded to field crops.

Maple Sugar. The making of maple syrup and maple sugar is an industry favourable to Quebec, due to climatic conditions. A maple tree bush or lot on a farm is a source of considerable revenue. Owing to the general scarcity of cane and beet sugar, the demand for the products made from the sap of the maple tree, the leaf of which is the national emblem of the Dominion, has increased, and the prices are such as to yield fair profits. The sap runs from the trees in March and April, when the days are sunny and the nights are cool.

The average farm in Quebec has from 600 to 1,000 maple trees available for sugar making, though there are some farms where three or four thousand trees are brought into use as producers of maple sugar and maple syrup. The maple sugar season comes at a time when other farm operations are not pressing, for the winter is passing and the ground is not ready to be worked. The annual yield of maple sugar in Quebec averages over 15,000,000 pounds of sugar valued at more than three million dollars (£600,000) and 1,450,000 gallons of syrup worth three million six hundred thousand dollars (£720,000). As commercial timber, the maple tree is very valuable.

Tobacco Growing. Although not cultivated in all parts of Quebec, tobacco is extensively grown in several counties of the Province and is at the present market prices a highly profitable crop to the grower. Many farmers engaged in mixed farming set aside a plot of land for the growing of tobacco, and find that in consequence of the demand in the home and outside markets they are assured of attractive prices. Tobacco plants are very susceptible to climatic conditions, but it has been found that good quality cigar leaf can be grown in Quebec. Pipe tobacco grows very well in the Province and finds a ready market.

Beekeeping. While there are over 6,000 beekeepers in Quebec, yet apiculture or beekeeping has not become as popular among farmers as it deserves. However, it is growing in favour and farmers are being encouraged to combine it with mixed farming by the Provincial Department of Agriculture or follow it as an independent industry. There is an abundant variety of wild flora in the Province, most of which yields good honey flows.

Fruit Growing. Wild grape vines laden with fruit attracted the eyes of the first explorers of Canada when they landed at different points in what is now the Province of Quebec, over three hundred years ago, indicating that the climate and soil were favourable to fruit growing. Fruit is, however, not grown as extensively for the home and outside markets in Quebec as it

is in some of the other provinces of Eastern Canada. This is not because conditions are less favourable, but because, no doubt, the majority of the people in Quebec being of French descent, they, like their ancestors, are more favourable to mixed farming. Nevertheless, there are substantial quantities of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and small fruits such as gooseberries, raspberries, cherries, strawberries and currants produced. Most farmers have several apple, pear, plum or peach trees and bushes for small fruits, on which they grow sufficient fruit for their own needs and often a surplus to sell. The district around Montreal is widely famous for its melons and apples, and the plums grown on the Isle of Orleans, near the City of Quebec, have an international reputation.

Fertilizing. Some kind of fertilizer must be used on improved farms in order to maintain the productivity of the soil. In Quebec, where most of the farmers raise horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in small or large numbers, comparatively little, if any, artificial fertilizer is required. Where the live stock is not kept in numbers then the manufactured product must be bought, the cost being from five dollars (£1) per acre up to as high as forty dollars (£8). Generally speaking, the farm lands of Quebec are of a high productive quality, more so than in Europe.

Fuel. The principal fuel used in the homes throughout the rural districts is wood, of which there is an abundant supply everywhere. On almost every farm there is a bush or wood lot from which the supply can be cut. Coal is the chief fuel used by householders and also for manufacturing in the cities and towns of the Province. The timber resources of Quebec constitute one of the great assets of the Province.

Water. There are unlimited quantities of excellent drinking water in all parts of Quebec. It is estimated by experts that the average depth necessary to obtain an adequate supply of water from a well is twenty feet. In some districts good fresh water can be found at a depth of ten feet, while in others it may be necessary to bore deeper. Springs, rivers and lakes are everywhere to be found.

Climate. The climate of Quebec is very salubrious, although the summer in the eastern and northern parts is rather short. Spring begins with the first days of April, and seeding on the farm lands in the western and southern parts of the Province commences towards the end of that month, while elsewhere it is delayed until about May 15th. The summer season is generally temperate. Cereals, tomatoes and many fruits ripen outside in the southern part of the Province.

Winter lasts from November to April, and during most of that period the ground is covered with snow and the frost penetrates to a depth of one to three feet, as the thermometer often registers several degrees below zero. During this time the roads are excellent for sleighing, and a considerably heavier load can be hauled on a sleigh over a packed snow road than by a wheeled vehicle over a macadam or well made highway in the open seasons. During the severe cold the atmosphere is dry and exhilarating, and, being devoid of dampness, is not felt to anything like the degree which would otherwise be the case.

It must not be imagined, however, that the rigour of the climate is an obstacle to the growth of crops or produce of any



A labor-saving machine for loading hay

QUEBEC

SCALE

Statute Miles, 138=1 inch.
25 50 100 150 200

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A landscape view at Melbourne, Que.

kind; rather the contrary. Indeed the snow and frost act as fertilizers by naturally developing the most nutritive liquids, which in more temperate climates have to be artificially produced. Nor does the cold weather interfere with stock-breeding. It makes cattle hardy and consequently renders them more immune from disease.

Cyclones and hurricanes are unknown in Quebec, and it is very seldom, indeed, that crops are seriously damaged by hail. Cattle can be put out to pastures from the beginning of May to the end of October. In the Abitibi district, recently opened for settlement in the northwest part of the Province, sunlight lasts much longer than in any other settled part of Quebec. Vegetation grows very rapidly there and the precipitation is sufficient in summer to enable plants to develop in three months, with the aid of the sun's warm rays.

Social Conditions. All the established institutions necessary to enjoyable social life have been in Quebec for many generations. The history of settlement goes back to 1608 when Samuel Champlain founded what is now the City of Quebec. Later, French missionaries and colonizers took up residence along both banks of the St. Lawrence. Then British settlers joined the French and communities were established with all the essential amenities to make life pleasant for the settlers. At present, Quebec is exceeded in population only by Ontario. Churches and schools are everywhere throughout the Province. The majority of the people of Quebec are of French descent and Roman Catholic in religion. When the decennial census was taken in 1911, the figures disclosed that out of every one thousand of the population 862 were members of the Roman Catholic Church. In the Eastern Townships, however, the majority of the residents are Protestants, being principally of English, Scotch or Irish birth or descent. Religious freedom is enjoyed everywhere.

The opportunities for taking advantage of a higher education are many in Quebec. There are four universities in the Province, that of McGill in Montreal, Laval in Quebec City, Montreal in Montreal, and Bishop's College in Lennoxville. In every city and town and in some of the larger villages there are high schools and collegiate institutes where students are prepared for the universities, the cost of instruction being borne by the Provincial Government. For those desiring to study advanced or scientific agriculture there are three agricultural institutions, namely, the Oka Institute in the county of Two Mountains, the Ste. Anne de la Pocatière School in the county of Kamouraska, and the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, recognized as one of the best equipped in North America. The first named is affiliated with the University of Montreal, the second with the University of Laval, and Macdonald College is affiliated with McGill.

Both Montreal and the City of Quebec are famous as centres of social life and high culture. Railways, steamship lines, motor cars, good roads, telephones and the telegraph bring rural and urban municipalities into easy touch with one another, not only within the Province but all over the Dominion, and with the world beyond.

Recreations. The opportunities for amusement and recreation in Quebec are many and varied. In a province several times larger in area than Great Britain, with an abundance of

mountains, lakes, rivers and streams, the settler may be assured that he need not want for pleasant diversion from his toil. In the settled districts most of the games and sports that are popular in the Old Country are equally as popular in Quebec. Good fishing may be enjoyed in almost every lake and stream and some excellent fresh water salmon is caught in the rivers tributary to the St. Lawrence.

During the prescribed seasons, excellent hunting is possible in the woods and hinterland of Quebec, where bags of moose and deer are assured and perhaps a brown bear, whose meat is a dish much enjoyed by some. There are regulations which are easily obtained from the Provincial Government or the Game Warden of a district, to be observed in connection with the shooting of moose and deer.

Other Industries. Apart from agriculture, which is the basic industry of Quebec, as it is of the Dominion as a whole, there are several important industries in the Province. The total value of the products manufactured in Quebec exceeds eight hundred and thirty million dollars (£166,000,000).

Industries are enabled to operate at an advantage in several districts throughout the Province, owing to the wealth of water energy of which it is estimated there are 6,000,000 horse-power available, comparatively little of which has so far been harnessed.

Articles of a wide variety are manufactured in Quebec, such as timber products, the raw material coming from the immense forest wealth of the Province, boots and shoes, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, paper, cotton, garments, iron and steel, asbestos goods and many other articles. Shipbuilding is a substantial industry at Montreal, Quebec City, Three Rivers, and Sorel, all situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The immense works of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, where all kinds of railway equipment and rolling stock are made, are in Montreal, the most important railway and shipping centre in Canada.

Type of Settler Desired. The time was never more opportune for the settler to be assured of success by following agriculture as a vocation than at present. To farmers with capital, farm labourers, household workers and anyone with sufficient capital to develop some of the natural resources of the Province, there are excellent opportunities in Quebec. There are few openings for the clerk or professional man or woman, but the demand for agricultural workers is great. There is no free land offered in Quebec, except to soldiers who fought in the Great War, to whom it is granted under specified conditions. The more capital a settler has the better, of course, but there are good opportunities for those with moderate means amounting to, say, £400 to £500 to acquire their own farms. For farm labourers and household workers, there is a general demand, and high wages are offered.

Crown Lands. There are still large tracts of agricultural land awaiting development in the Province of Quebec, a great deal of it being adjacent to the National Transcontinental Railway. Land controlled by the Provincial Government is sold to bona fide settlers at sixty cents (2/6) an acre and the conditions of sale as set forth by the Crown Lands Agency are as follows:—

1. The purchaser may pay the balance of the purchase price in five equal annual instalments, with interest from date of purchase at six per cent.

2. The purchaser shall, within eighteen months from the date of sale, build a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen by twenty feet and shall occupy and reside in it personally and continuously from that moment until the issue of the letters patent.





A farmer's home in the Eastern Townships, Que.

3. He shall clear and have under good cultivation (with a view to having a profitable crop) an area thereof equal to at least thirty acres in a single block, but he must, every year, clear at least three acres, and he cannot clear more than five acres per annum without previously obtaining special permission from the Minister of Colonization; at the expiration of the six years, he must have on a lot a barn of the dimensions of at least twenty by twenty-five feet and a stable of at least fifteen by twenty feet; both of these, however, may be in one and the same building. Five acres at least of the portion under cultivation must be fit for ploughing.

4. He shall, every year, cultivate the land so cleared by him as aforesaid.

5. No timber shall be cut before the issuing of the letters patent except for clearing, fuel, buildings and fences, and all timber cut contrary to this condition shall be considered as having been cut without permission on public land.

5a. All timber that a settler is allowed to cut on his lot of land before the issue of the letters patent and which he intends to dispose of for commercial purposes must be manufactured in Canada.

6. No transfer of the purchaser's rights shall be made during five years from the date of the sale except by gift inter vivos or by will in direct line; and, in such case, the donee or heir shall be subject to the same prohibition as the original owner.

7. This sale is also made subject to current licenses to cut timber, and the purchaser shall comply with the laws and regulations concerning the Public Lands, Woods and Forests, Mines and Fisheries in this Province.

Each settler is entitled to 100 acres and if he is the father of at least four children under sixteen years of age he may purchase an additional hundred acres.

Forests. In a country with such varied physical features there is not only a great diversity of agricultural products, but also of natural resources. Among these latter the most important are the forests. They cover about 130,000,000 acres. From these rich and immense forests the pulp and paper industry has been developed so marvellously in the Province during recent years. It is estimated that there is now a capital of \$100,000,000 invested in the pulp and paper industry in Quebec.

Soldier Settlers. Under the terms of an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament, the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada may receive applications for farms or farm lands from Imperial soldiers who served in the Great War resident in the Old Country. Applicants are graded according to their agricultural experience, and if they possess other qualifications such as physical fitness and general suitability and are in possession of one thousand dollars (£200), as a guarantee that they will pay 20 per cent. of the cash

outlay for farm, stock and equipment, they are issued with certificates. They are given free transportation by the Imperial Government to Canada. On their arrival in Canada they are sent to farmers to gain experience. They must have at least one year's experience on a Canadian farm before being permitted to take up a farm of their own. On completion of the training they must appear before a qualification committee and if found ready they may apply for a loan. The district office of the Board for Quebec is at Sherbrooke.

Opportunities for Women. In all the cities and towns of Quebec there is a general demand for domestic servants, particularly so in the cities of Montreal, Quebec City and Sherbrooke, etc. No competent young woman seeking employment need have any fear of finding congenial work at good wages.

Successful Settler. The following letter from Edward Macdonell, Hillside Grange, Sherbrooke, R.M.D. 1, Quebec, is one of many received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

"A settler or any one intending to take up farming in the Province of Quebec, who has never worked on a farm, should get some experience in that way before buying one. Many people think that any one can be a successful farmer, whereas it is a business to be learned as much as any other. A man who knows not only what to do, but how to do it, can find no better place to settle in than the Province of Quebec. This province may not have all the great stretches of prairie found in most of the far western provinces, but it has more good land suitable for mixed farming than the other provinces. Moreover, the Province of Quebec has numerous lakes and rivers so that its water supply never fails, consequently the land is first-rate and will bear almost any crop. No man, however active he may be, can cultivate single handed more than fifty acres, but a farm of a hundred acres or so will not be more than he should have. This will give him fifty acres for rough pasture and for wood, which he must have for the winter, otherwise he would have to buy fuel at much expense."

"In choosing a farm let him be sure to get it as near as possible to a village or town where there is a market, a railway station, a school, etc. A farm in a good situation will cost more money, not less probably than fifty dollars (£10) or sixty dollars (£12) an acre."

"In buying a farm the settler of course would have to take things as he finds them, therefore, he should see that the land is in good condition, that the fences are in fair order and that the house, barns and outbuildings are in reasonable repair, and that, above all, the water supply is good. These are matters of importance often overlooked when a farm changes hands. It may be well to give here some hints as to the kind of soil best suited to successful farming in this district. The light sandy loams are more easily cultivated than the heavy clay soil which cannot be ploughed in the fall without hardening in the furrows in such a way that not even the disc harrow can cut it up. To



Pigs are satisfactory revenue producers

avoid this the man who has clay soil to deal with had better plough it up as early as he can in the Spring, and spread the manure then. I would caution settlers against buying worn-out land. It is a common practice to sell a farm after having taken all the good out of it. Land that is covered with stones and stumps should be avoided as it takes years to get rid of them. It may be well to say here that in the Province of Quebec dairy farming is perhaps the best as the grass is excellent for producing butter-giving fat. As to the breed of cows the farmer should have is a matter of opinion. Pure bred stock is expensive to start with, but it is doubtless the best. Holstein or any Ayrshire breeds are favourites, but good grade cattle are much liked. A farmer with fifty acres of arable land only cannot pasture or winter feed more than six or eight cows as he will also have a team of horses, some young cattle and hogs to provide for, and at the best his cut of hay will not exceed fifty or sixty tons, the product of twenty-five acres. As to feed for cattle, it is a question if he cannot buy it cheaper than raise it himself. He should grow ten acres of oats, two acres of potatoes and roots, not forgetting one or two acres of wheat for family use. He should be mindful to get his grain seed planted at the very earliest time so as to have it ripen and housed before the early frosts. All the ploughing should be done in the fall, as there will be hardly any spare time in the spring and the land is improved by having it ploughed early. There is no better fertilizer than cow manure mixed with that from the horses over which the hogs have been allowed to run. Horse manure of itself, unless used in this way, is of very little value. Artificial fertilizers are useful only as top dressing and take more out of the soil than they give. As to the kind of seed to be sown and the quantity per acre he had better do as his neighbours who have experience, namely, sow the grain used in his locality which doubtless is more suited to the land where he lives. As to raising sheep, a small flock of eight or ten of the large breed might be of advantage. Sheep do not want much care in wintering. A dry shed and cow hay or even straw, a few turnips and they will in many cases do well. At the lambing time they, of course, want extra care.

"When the settler gets through sowing he must not think

that he can now sit on the fence and watch his crops grow. In a short time the potatoes will be ready to have the cultivator run through them and the acre of turnips too; then he will run to see that his barn is ready and that his mowing machine is in good order. His cows now will all be in full milk. If he is a good milker he can milk six or seven cows in an hour. The milk has then to be passed through the separator before it cools and the cream taken to the creamery, which in summer will be every day. When the winter comes around again he will have to water his cattle three times a day. Instead of taking them out through the snow he will find it a great saving of time and trouble if he has a pump in the stable and obtains the water from a well or spring somewhere outside, by means of a pipe laid below frost level.

"In concluding let me advise the settler not to be downcast if things do not turn out just as he expected. There are sure to be set-backs before success but stick to the job and all will come right in time."

What a settler possessing the qualities of perseverance and industry can accomplish is outlined in a letter from Rodolphe Bolduc, St. Amédée de Peribonca, Chicoutimi District, Quebec. At the age of 17 years he left college to take up the land which he is now farming successfully. The land was covered with standing timber and tree stumps, and it was hard work, he says, to clear the first few acres for cultivation. A house and spacious barn were built during the first year of occupation, and the first crops of grain and roots yielded ample provision for his live stock through the winter months. When his farm began to return encouraging profits, he states that he felt how happy and contented a farmer can be when he has done so much by his energy and courage. He now has, after ten years work, one hundred acres cleared and fit for cultivation, with all the necessary buildings for housing his horses, cattle, grain and implements, and a ready market for all the products of his farm. "Although the farmer may have hard work at first he will realize," states Mr. Bolduc, "what great advantage can be derived from it later on."

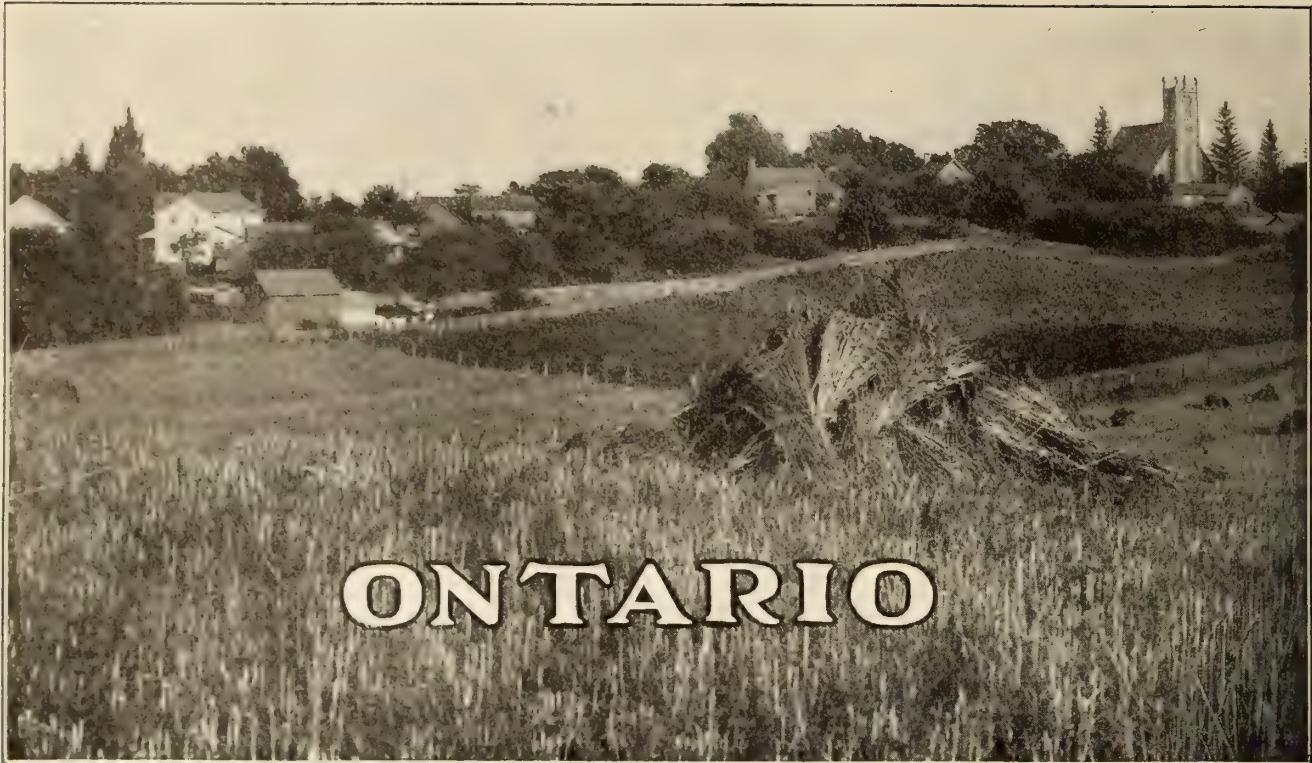


The farmer's wife may augment the family purse by raising poultry





Statute Miles, 124 - 1 Inch.



ONTARIO

ONTARIO, the second largest province in Canada, being exceeded in size only by Quebec, has an area of 407,262 square miles. It is larger than the largest of the Prairie Provinces by 155,430 square miles and fully three and a third times the size of the British Isles, and is almost twice the size of either France or Germany. The population, according to the official census taken in 1911, was 2,523,274. Since then, however, there has been a remarkable increase, but to what extent will not be accurately known until the figures of the next decennial census are compiled. The greatest length of the Province is over 1,000 miles and its greatest breadth is 885 miles. It is limited in the east by James Bay and the Province of Quebec; on the west by the Province of Manitoba; on the south by the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and the State of Minnesota; and on the north by Hudson Bay.

Ontario is divided into two main geographical divisions—Old Ontario, well settled, with splendid farms, rich fruit lands and a variety of established industries lying to the south along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario and Erie; and Northern Ontario, comprising an extensive domain in the northern section of the Province, measuring in area 330,000 square miles, with great possibilities for agricultural and mineral production.

Old Ontario which is subdivided locally into Eastern and Western Ontario is that part of the Province south of the Ottawa River and Lake Nipissing, which lies like a wedge between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. This is one of the most prosperous belts of country within the British Empire, being particularly well suited for general agriculture and fruit raising. The soil for the most part is clay loam or sandy loam, well supplied with spring water and with an adequate rainfall, so that a wide variety of the best products, pasture grasses, cereals of all kinds, and vegetables are grown; also excellent apples, pears, plums, peaches of superior lusciousness, grapes and small fruits such as cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, etc. There are also in Old Ontario the large industrial and commercial cities of Toronto, the capital of the Province, Hamilton, Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, London, Peterborough, Kingston, Brantford, Kitchener, Woodstock, Stratford, Guelph, Galt, Chatham, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Windsor, Owen Sound, etc., all served by main line and branch railways and having all the advantages to be found in modern cities. These cities serve as distributing points for the products of the farm, not only throughout the Dominion but all over the world.

Northern or New Ontario is that section of the Province which lies principally north of a line commencing at Mattawa on the Ottawa River and thence via Lake Nipissing and French River to Georgian Bay, Lake Superior and along the United States boundary to Manitoba. It is for the most part a region

of forests, mineral lands, rivers and lakes. The forest area covers nearly 200,000,000 acres rich in timber, and possessing inestimable resources of pulp wood. While the mines produce immense quantities of minerals, the resources of the country in this direction are still largely unexplored. There are also twenty million acres of fertile agricultural land awaiting settlement, well adapted for the production of general farm crops, dairying and the raising of live stock. The principal railways are the Canadian National, which includes the Grand Trunk system with a generous network of lines in the Province, the Canadian Pacific, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, which is 253 miles long and passes through the centre of the newly developed country from North Bay to Cochrane. There are also thousands of miles of colonization roads which, linking with the railways, provide ready access to shipping points. Cobalt is the centre of the famous silver mining district and is also a general distributing point. North Bay, New Liskeard and Cochrane are thriving towns. The Laurentian plateau extends east and west across the country, so that the watershed is either southward to the Great Lakes or northward to Hudson Bay.

Dairying. For a long time dairying has been a very profitable branch of farming in Ontario. The annual output of the cheese factories of the Province is approximately 120,000,000 pounds of cheese valued at twenty-five million three hundred thousand dollars (£5,060,00), while the creameries manufacture yearly over 30,000,000 pounds of butter, worth more than thirteen

million dollars (£2,600,000). The value of the output of the condensed milk and milk powder factories exceeds nine million dollars (£1,800,000), making a combined annual output from the dairy product factories valued at over forty-seven million dollars (£9,400,000).

The climate and soil are particularly favourable to the growing of succulent grasses and hay, roots and grain for foodstuffs for cattle. Hog and poultry raising are profitable adjuncts to dairying and are being more generally followed. The great decrease in milch cattle throughout the world as a result of the war, and the fact that the food value of dairy products is being more and more appreciated prove that there is no danger of over-production in dairy goods for many years to come. The prices paid for milk, cheese and butter return a fair margin of profit to the farmer, and there is a ready market for everything he can produce.

Dairying yields much success to the man who farms on a large or small scale. There is nothing that pays better than milk and butter fat produced on a farm. While creameries and cheese factories go on increasing the requirement for milk, the demand for good dairy butter will remain. A capable, industrious farmer can make dairying profitable with comparatively little expense. Beginning with a few good cows, he can maintain and improve a herd at a minimum of cost. Useful free instruction in all matters pertaining to dairying is given by travelling specialists employed by the Provincial Government and through Experimental Farms, dairy schools and other agencies maintained in order to educate farmers in the best methods of obtaining the most profitable results. In recent years immense quantities of butter and cheese have been exported to Great Britain and European countries.

Mixed Farming. The Province of Ontario is noted for its devotion to general agriculture or mixed farming. The average farmer combines the growing of grain, roots and grasses; the raising and feeding of live stock, including poultry; the production of milk for the home dairy, the cheese or butter factory, the condensed milk factory and for the town and city; and in many sections the cultivation of a few acres of orchard. He has learned the wisdom of transforming his grain, root and fodder crops into live stock-beef, bacon and fowl, and the various dairy foods. Thus his industry yields a larger cash return, farm labour is better distributed and the productiveness of the soil is preserved, which means the assurance of permanent prosperity to an agricultural community. Mixed farming can be engaged in with substantial returns on a farm of 100 acres or even less, and on a larger farm with proportionately higher profits. For the farmer with limited capital mixed farming is perhaps the most encouraging, for any disappointment or loss in one branch of his stock or produce may be well taken care of by the other revenue producers. Owing to the invigorating climate, pure water, nutritive grasses, grains, and roots, etc., Ontario is an excellent part of Canada for the raising of every kind of live stock. Sheep thrive notably well in Ontario, so do horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. For every product of the farm there is a ready market, and the prices paid yield a good dividend over the actual cost of production.

On account of the advantages of its soil and climate, the Province cannot be excelled as a territory for general agriculture as a means of livelihood. The total area of field crops is slightly more than ten million acres. There are 230,000,000 acres of land in Ontario, twenty million of which is virgin agricultural land in Northern Ontario, so that there are still opportunities for millions of settlers.

While Old Ontario is well settled and no free land is available, improved farms can be bought at reasonable prices.

Live Stock. The raising of pure bred live stock as an industry in itself is becoming more and more popular in Ontario. Some of the best horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in North America are raised on farms in the Province, where a number of advantageous factors lend encouragement to the industry. There is no more enjoyable livelihood than operating a stock farm and it is not only enjoyable, but highly profitable. The breeding of high grade live stock as a branch of mixed farming assures particularly satisfactory returns. There are in Ontario about 725,000 horses, 2,930,000 cattle, 1,162,000 sheep and lambs, 1,966,000 swine, and 13,000,000 poultry.

Maple Sugar. As in Quebec the manufacture of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup may be combined in Ontario with mixed farming to advantage. It is only in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec that the products of the maple tree are exploited to any appreciable extent, for in these two Provinces owing to the advantages of climate the tree grows at its best to yield sap. Almost every farm in several districts of Old Ontario has what is known as a maple tree bush. In February and March, during the sunny days and cold nights, the trees are tapped. The prepared products find ready buyers. Travelling Instructors in the employ of the Provincial Government endeavour to educate farmers in the best methods of making the highest quality of sugar and syrup. The Government also conducts model plants to demonstrate, by the actual process of manufacture, the practice of the instruction given orally and in pamphlets.

Tobacco. The rich soil and warm climate of the Southern Counties of Ontario are very favourable to the production of excellent grades of tobacco. The annual yield is over 10,000,000 pounds in weight. Essex and Kent are the two main counties engaged in this industry, although many other sections are taking it up. Several kinds of tobacco are grown, but the White Burley predominates. The complete cost of cultivation is practically seventy-five dollars (£15) per acre, and the average crop is 1,300 pounds per acre. In one year the acreage of White Burley and all cured varieties was 7,776; the yield, 9,409,400 pounds, and the price 35 cents (1/5½) to 44 cents (1/10) per lb; the acreage of flue cured was 1,450; the yield, 1,300,000 pounds, and the price 58 cents (2/5) to 70 cents (2/11) per pound. The industry is one of the most profitable in south-western Ontario. The price of land on which flue tobacco can be grown has considerably increased during the last few years, and has now reached the price paid for orchard land in the fruit belt of the Niagara peninsula.



Tractor and self-binder at work on a Canadian farm

While an overproduction of White Burley tobacco was experienced in Canada a few years ago, it can be said that, owing to the limited acreage that can be devoted to the growing of flue-cured tobacco, this need hardly be feared as far as the latter type is concerned. The growing of flue tobacco in Southern Ontario is therefore one of the safest undertakings.

Fibre Flax. Since the great war the production of fibre flax in Ontario has very substantially increased. In 1913 but 2,000 acres were sown to this product in the Province and there were only five scutch mills in operation. The latest figures show that there are over 25,000 acres of flax under cultivation and over forty mills in operation. Three hundred pounds of fibre and eight bushels of seed per statute acre are considered average yields, but with good cultivation 500 pounds of fibre and twelve to fifteen bushels of seed have been secured on large areas. In Ontario both fibre and fibre seed for sowing purposes are produced on the one crop. The fibre and tow have been marketed to some extent in Ireland, but mainly in the United States. The seed since 1916 has all been sold in Ireland, where it relieved an acute shortage of sowing seed.

The districts particularly adapted to flax culture in Ontario are the south-western peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, the north shore district of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence River Valley. Here many thousands of acres of land may be secured upon very reasonable terms for flax production purposes. The industry is profitable, the demand for flax fibre is very large, and years will elapse before the present world-shortage is relieved. For the person with experience in the flax business and with moderate capital Ontario offers a great opportunity.

Beekeeping. It is only within the last few years that the attractive remuneration to be derived from beekeeping has been properly appreciated in Ontario. As a branch of agriculture it is gaining in popularity and there is a growing number of apiarists devoting their entire time to this occupation with profitable results. With good beekeepers the average annual production of honey is over fifty pounds per colony. There are over 300,000 bee colonies in the Province. With its reasonably temperate climate and abundant flora in the spring and summer months, Ontario is peculiarly advantageous to successful beekeeping.

Fruit Growing. As a fruit growing province, Ontario is in the front rank in Canada. The annual total value to the growers of the fruits grown in the Province is estimated at over twenty million dollars (£4,000,000). The fruit growing section of Ontario extends from east to west for a distance of over 400 miles, and from north to south for 50 to 150 miles, where apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, grapes and a variety of small fruits flourish. Peaches and grapes, however, do best in the Niagara Peninsula, one of the most beautiful and fertile fruit growing districts in the British Empire. In the United Kingdom, even in the warmest spots, grapes and peaches cannot be grown in marketable quantities except under glass or against a wall with the best exposure to the sun. In Southern Ontario these fruits grow abundantly out of doors, and some varieties of the peaches cannot, it is claimed, be equalled for size and flavour anywhere else in the world.

Fruit growing has become a highly specialized industry in the Province. Scientific cultivation, railway transportation and co-operative marketing have been combined to advance the

development of the business, large canning factories handling considerable quantities of the fruits at current market prices.

Excellent fruit lands can be purchased throughout the Province. The best apple lands ready for planting can be bought at prices ranging from forty dollars (£8) to one hundred dollars (£20) an acre. In the Niagara district, good peach and cherry lands sell as low as one hundred and fifty dollars (£30) and as high as three hundred dollars (£60) per acre. Specially favoured locations, however, run as high as one thousand dollars (£200) and one thousand two hundred dollars (£240) an acre. In the newer districts along Lake Erie, light or peach soils may be purchased at prices varying from fifty dollars (£10) to one hundred and fifty dollars (£30) and heavy soils for other fruits from forty dollars (£8) to one hundred dollars (£20).

The capital already invested in fruit farming is seventy-five million dollars (£15,000,000), and the opportunity for further investment is great. Other conditions equal, the outlet for profitable venture is hard to limit. Although a large quantity of all the fruit of Canada is grown in Ontario, this industry of the Province is still in comparative infancy. The fruit area is of vast extent, including immense unplanted stretches suitable for apples, fine in quality and of great variety, and withal the fruit in most demand. Cultured and prosperous, with the conveniences and amenities of modern civilization, the Province occupies a central and commanding position in the matter of splendid markets. Provincial Government information and institutions, fruit-growing associations and co-operative organizations all tend to guide and safeguard the interests of the investor from the first throughout. Honest effort meets with success, and labour-saving machinery modifies or removes the drudgery of a life at once helpful and independent.



A life healthful and independent

Fertilizer. On virgin soils that have been overgrown with timber, the settler will not need to use fertilizers for three or four years to get the desired volume of production from his crops. In the meantime he can raise stock, which will provide manure for fertilizing. The land on improved farms requires fertilizing, and if the mistake of not keeping as many head of stock as possible is made, then artificial fertilizers must be used. On the whole the soil of Ontario is remarkably fertile and if the policy of rotation of crops is followed, the fertility of the land is naturally maintained and the amount of fertilizer required is lessened.

Water. In every part of Ontario water can be found in generous quantities. There are numerous large and small fresh water lakes, rivers, streams and springs, so that it is not surprising that in some parts good water is found a few feet below the surface of the ground and the average depth from which an adequate supply can be obtained from a well is twenty feet. In many places it may not be necessary to bore more than ten feet.

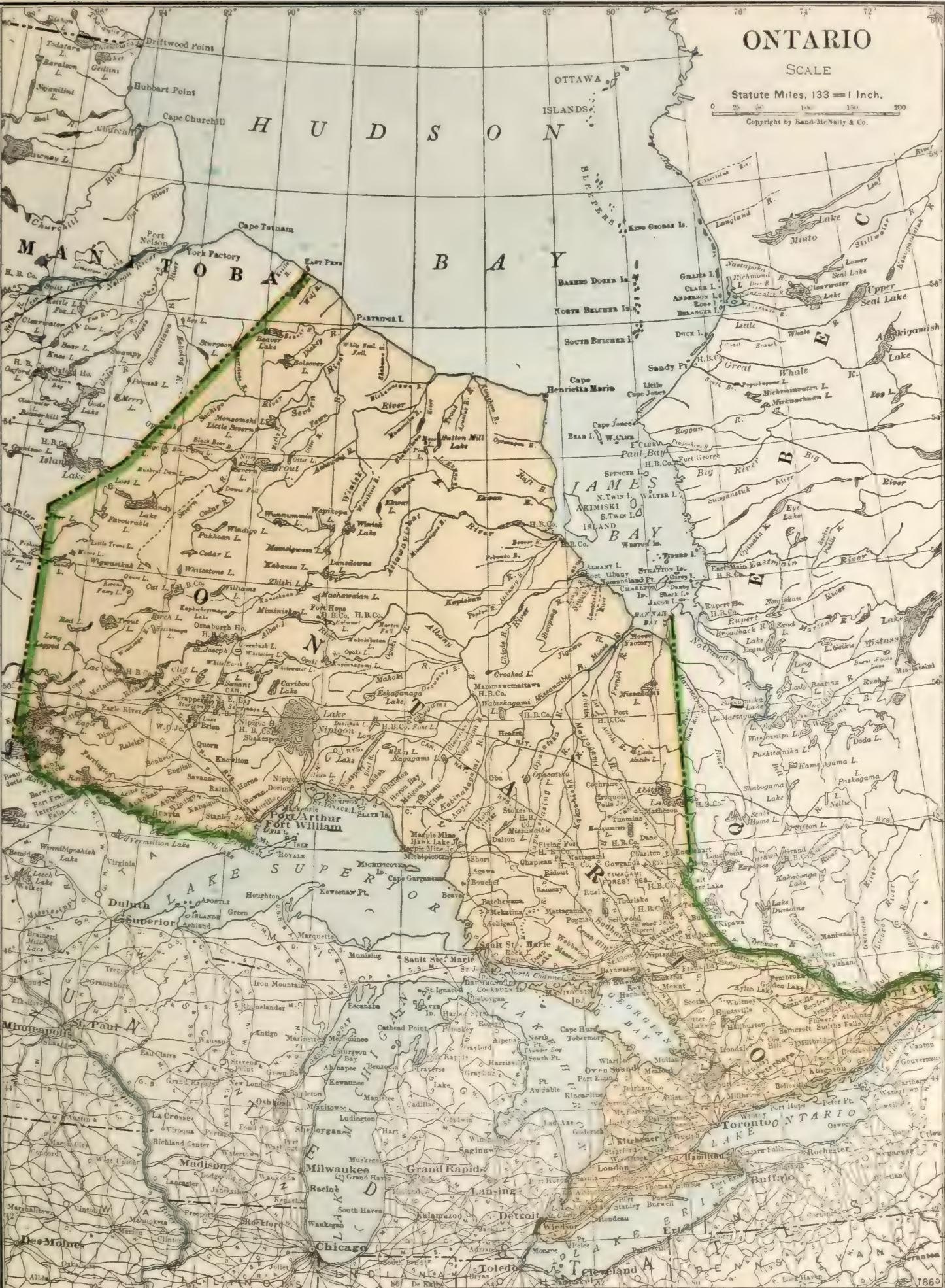
Fuel. There is an abundant supply of wood in the rural districts of Ontario, which forms the chief article of fuel in most of the farmers' homes. A small part of the acreage on every farm is covered with trees and the year's supply is usually cut from this private bush in the winter time, when other work is slack. In the cities and towns coal is more generally preferred for fuel. Gasoline, kerosene and even electricity are being more and more extensively used to provide the motive power for the farm machinery, because they are cheaper, more conveniently handled and equally as satisfactory as coal, in fact more so.

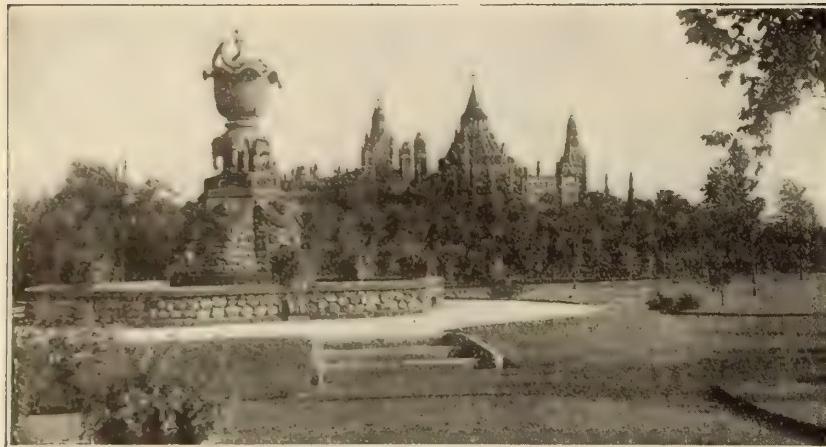
ONTARIO

SCALE

Statute Miles, 133 = 1 Inch.

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Scene in Ottawa, capital of Canada

Climate. Owing to its extensive area there is a considerable variation in the climate of Ontario. The Great Lakes and Hudson Bay exert an influence on the sections of country adjacent to them. Old Ontario, owing to its latitude and its proximity to the Great Lakes, is even milder than many districts further south. The most southern part of the Province is in the same latitude as Northern California, and Southern France.

Spring commences early in April and extends till the earliest days of June, when summer weather really begins and continues until well into September. The warmest months are July and August and usually a few extremely hot days are registered during these two months. Autumn may be reckoned from about the latter end of September till the middle of November. Light frosts usually occur in October. The winter is dry, very cold and exhilarating. Heavy falls of snow and severe frosts are common, but instead of being handicaps these are assets to agriculture for the land is thus fertilized and good sleighing is possible for about three months—December, January and February. Everywhere the rainfall is adequate, and well distributed. The sunshine is sufficient to ripen all northern varieties of fruit and cereals. Hurricanes are unknown in Ontario and Eastern Canada. In Northern or New Ontario the climate is cooler in summer and colder in winter. The snowfall is heavy, particularly between the Georgian Bay and Ottawa, but the severity of the Northwest winds in winter is tempered by their passage over the lakes. Farther north, towards Hudson Bay the temperature moderates, so that in the Clay Belt the winters are somewhat milder than in the district around Lake Superior. On the whole, however, the climate is attractive. The spring and summer seasons are slightly shorter than in the more southern section and the winters are more severe. All kinds of cereals and farm products can nevertheless be grown to perfection. Throughout the year there are long unbroken intervals of unclouded skies and no fogs. The annual rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches.

Social Conditions. Within the past few years a number of factors has made a vast improvement in the social conditions throughout the rural districts of the Province of Ontario. The extension of good highways, women's institutes, community halls, agricultural fair fairs, which are important socially because of the fact that they are rendezvous for the people living over a wide section of country, and a cinematograph service, all under the administration of the Provincial Government, have greatly improved the conditions of rural life. The motor car and the extension of electric and steam railways have provided the means of social and business intercourse that were not possible a few years ago. The telephone, too, by making it possible for a settler in the remote reaches to engage in conversation with anyone within a radius of several hundred miles, has done much to dismiss the loneliness and consequent handicaps that were inseparable in earlier days from the life of the pioneer settler. Schools and churches are to be found in every municipality. There are over 6,500 public schools in the Province providing free education. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen. Roman Catholics have the right to attend separate elementary schools. Excellent Collegiate Institutes or high schools are maintained for secondary education in more than 300 places where instruction is given free or in some instances for a nominal fee. There are also seven normal schools in Ontario for the training

of teachers, and in addition two of the universities in the Province have faculties of education for the purpose of training teachers in high school work. Technical and continuation schools are established in some of the leading centres, that in Toronto being noted for its buildings and up-to-date equipment. For higher education there are the Universities of Toronto, the University of Ottawa, under the control of the Roman Catholics; Queen's University, Kingston, Western University, London, and McMaster University, Toronto, under the control of the Baptist denomination. The chief Agricultural College of the Province is at Guelph. It is affiliated with the University of Toronto. The Ontario Government also maintains agricultural demonstration schools, while the Dominion Department of Agriculture has a large experimental farm at Ottawa and other agencies for emphasizing and demonstrating the advantage of agriculture in different parts of the Province. In many of the rural districts and villages, as well as the cities and towns, are well equipped public libraries, there

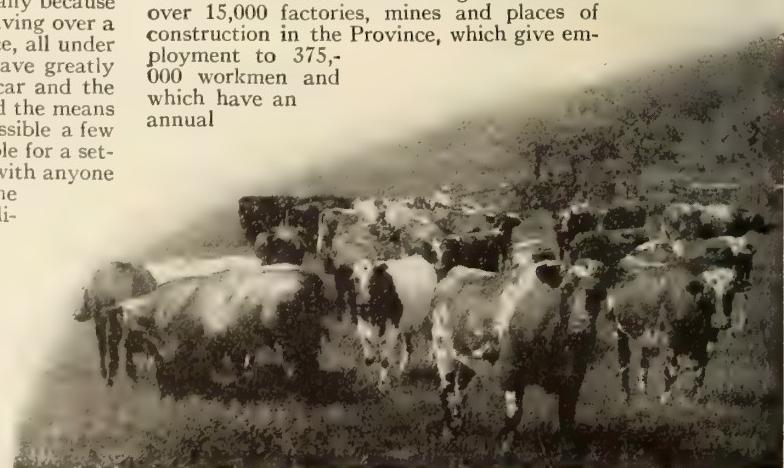
being over 400 of these institutions throughout Ontario, and in addition the Department of Education provides an excellent system of travelling libraries. More than four million, nine hundred thousand dollars (£980,000) is spent annually by the Provincial Government on education.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is a beautiful city situated on a spacious harbor on the northern shore of Lake Ontario and is one of the leading social centres in the Dominion; Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is in Ontario and has permanent institutions necessary to the promotion of culture and refinement and the development of a wholesome social life.

Recreations. The settler need have no fear concerning the opportunities for recreation and amusement in Ontario. There is an immense expanse of forest in the Province where deer and moose roam. These may be shot only in the prescribed season. The lakes and streams are teeming for the most part with fish of various kinds from the royal sturgeon of often one hundred pounds in weight, to the pugnacious black bass, speckled trout, maskinonge, pike and pickerel. One of the chief playgrounds in Ontario is Algonquin National Park, measuring in area about 2,000 square miles. It is maintained by the Provincial Government in its natural state and is a veritable paradise for the lover of hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. When the Prince of Wales visited Canada in 1919 he spent two weeks in the woods of Ontario near Cameron Falls, on the Nipigon River, and enjoyed himself immensely. There is a wealth of scenic beauty in the Province, some of the most popular spots being the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River, the Georgian Bay district, the Muskoka Lakes, etc. Niagara Falls, of course, is one of the chief scenic wonders of the world.

In the established communities all the popular games are played. Association football and cricket are gaining in favor throughout the Province.

Other Industries. Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province of the Dominion. It has about half the factories of all Canada, and produces almost every kind of manufactured article. All the western towns and cities, with nearly all the villages, and all the eastern cities and large towns are engaged in some kind of manufacturing. There are over 15,000 factories, mines and places of construction in the Province, which give employment to 375,000 workmen and which have an annual





Sheep raising is an industry which offers great attractions to the Ontario settler

payroll of \$285,000,000 (£57,000,000). The capital invested in manufactures exceeds \$1,336,000,000 (£267,200,000) and the value of the annual output is \$1,535,000,000 (£307,000,000).

The availability of cheap power in the Province has acted as a tremendous stimulus to all kinds of industrial activity and has given special encouragement to the manufacturer of limited means. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, which is under the jurisdiction and control of the Provincial government, supplies light and power from Niagara Falls and elsewhere throughout the Province at about what it costs to produce and deliver. This commission is one of the greatest government-owned public utility organizations of its kind in the world. Among some of the goods manufactured in the province are iron and steel products, machinery, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, automobiles, pianos, organs, gramophones, pulp, paper, clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, carpets, woollen and cotton goods, bicycles, glass, canned goods, etc. The excellent transportation facilities throughout Ontario

are a factor towards encouraging industrial concerns to establish plants in the Province. The railway mileage is over 11,000 and every County is crossed by a railway. Then a constantly improving system of trunk highways is making the motor truck more and more popular as a medium for transporting shipments of goods over comparatively short distances.

Type of Settler Desired. At the present time Ontario is not inviting the clerk or professional man to settle in the Province. There is, however, an urgent need for the farmer with capital and the farm labourer, and domestic servant. Rapidly growing cities are drawing heavily upon the produce of the farm so that the returns are such as to yield a satisfactory margin of profit above the cost of production. Good wages and good food are offered to farm hands. By thrift and industry the farm labourer may soon acquire sufficient money to purchase land for himself. The Province offers great inducements to the tenant farmer of the Old Land. Before him is the opportunity



Prosperity and contentment are among the products of these fertile fields

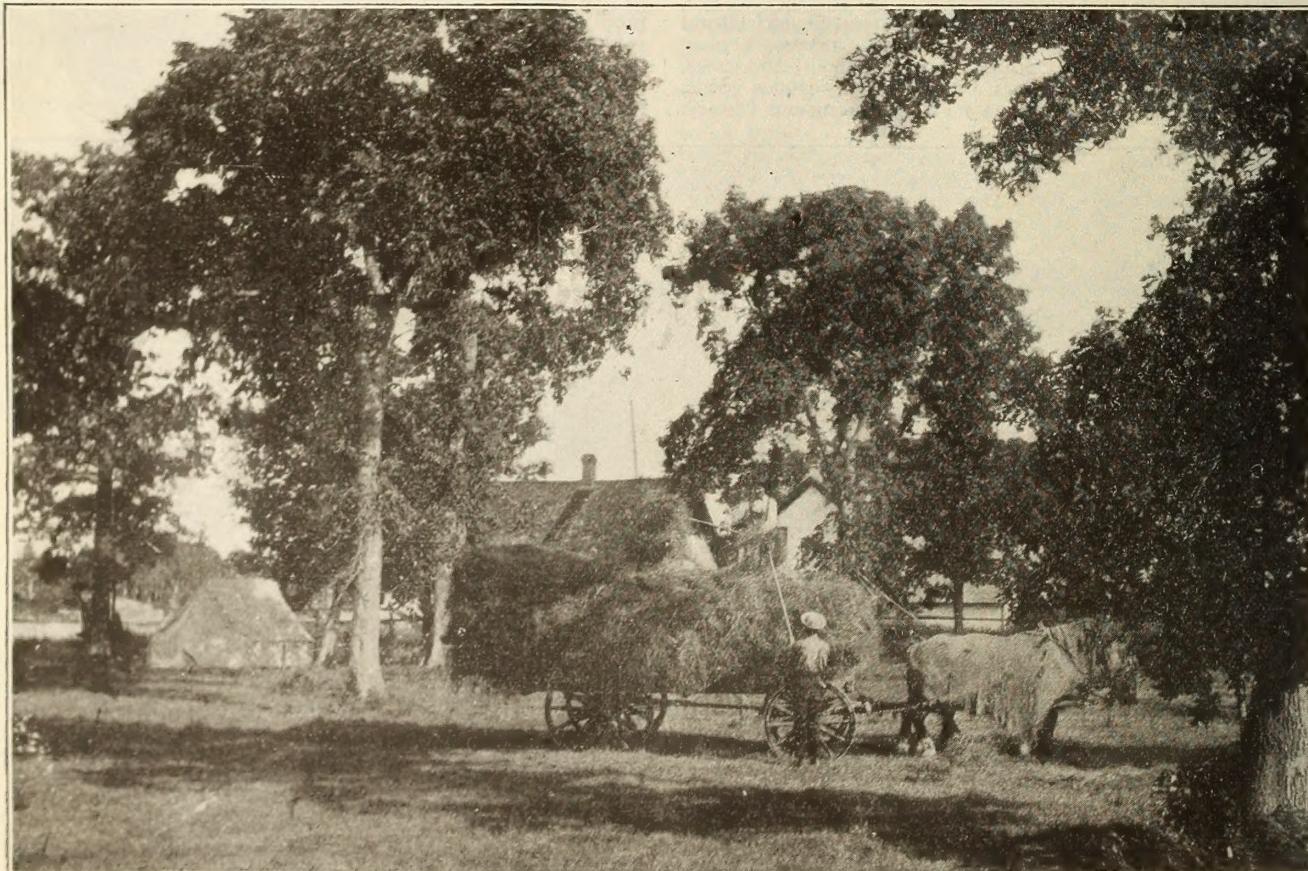
of settling down where the rough experience of the pioneer is past. Farms may be purchased at from two thousand five hundred dollars (£500) to one hundred thousand dollars (£20,000) with markets and other advantages, such as railways, good roads, schools, churches, etc., close at hand. The vendor will usually accept a partial payment in cash with mortgage security for the rest. The price is not for leasehold but for a sale in fee simple. The tax is not levied by the Government but by the local municipality, and is about one dollar and twenty cents (5/-) on the one hundred dollars (£20) of actual property value. There are various reasons for farms being offered for sale. Having prospered, many farmers sell their farms and retire into the comfort of a home in town or city, the more readily if their sons have gone into business or professional life or into the pioneer work of Northern Ontario or elsewhere and have left the farm with inefficient help. In other cases the owners are men engaged in business, who rent their farms, which generally means a falling off in attention and fertility, and a consequent wish to sell, and in others there is the desire to realize a good profit. Some of these farms are offered at value, others at less, giving the opportunity of a good investment to the man of some capital who desires a healthy, independent life.

How to Secure New Lands. Agricultural lands open for settlers may be obtained by purchase or by free grant. The free lands are for the most part reserved for soldiers who fought in the Great War. The lands for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres or section of 640 acres, but according to regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents (2/1) per acre, payable one-fourth in cash and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at six per cent. The applicant must be a male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of the sale demand that the purchaser go into actual and bona fide residence within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 feet by 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least ten per cent of the area of the land and reside thereon for three years. Most of the new land open for settlement is in Northern Ontario. Under terms prescribed by an Act of the Provincial Legislature a loan not to exceed five hundred dollars (£100) may be made to settlers in the

Northern and North-western districts and prospective settlers looking for locations are assisted without charge by official land guides if desired.

Soldier Settlers. The Soldier Settlement Act of Canada extends to veterans of the Imperial Army who served in the Great War similar privileges to those extended to ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The Imperial veteran is required to possess at least one thousand dollars in cash (£200), as a guarantee that he will be able to pay 20 per cent of the cost of the land, stock and equipment. Applicants are required to secure employment on a Canadian farm for a period of from one to two years, until they have become acquainted with Canadian methods. Only men who are physically fit and of good character will be accepted by the Board. Loans are granted to qualified applicants up to seven thousand five hundred dollars (£1,500) for land purchase, live stock and implements and permanent buildings. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent is charged, and the loans run for long terms. The headquarters of the Board is at Ottawa, and the district office for the Province of Ontario is located at Toronto.

Opportunities for Women. The demand for domestic servants both in the urban and rural districts throughout the Province of Ontario is, at present and likely to be for some time to come, greatly in excess of the supply. Very attractive wages are offered to capable household workers in good homes, with living conditions that carry with them a considerable amount of independence. The opportunities for women are limited mainly to domestic servants or household workers. For them ample assurance can be given of immediate employment in any part of the Province. Conditions of employment are for the most part fairly well established, the custom being that, in rural homes, the domestic should not perform any outside work, merely assisting in the usual household duties; has a separate room and is generally treated as one of the family. In some homes in the city she is required to wear a uniform and occupy servants' quarters, but in the vast majority of cases the girl assists in all departments of household service—cooking, washing, upstairs and parlor work—and has a separate room for sleeping. The hours of duty, of course, vary with the size of the home, the number in the family and other conditions.



Thousands of Ontario farm homes are found among almost idyllic surroundings

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Continued from second page of cover

Luggage Carried Free. On British railways 100 pounds of luggage are carried free. The size of the piece is limited to 112 pounds. The luggage allowance on the steamships is as follows:—each first, second or one cabin passenger is allowed 20 cubic feet, and each third class passenger 10 cubic feet. Excess space is charged at the rate of 60 cents per cubic foot. On Canadian railways 300 pounds weight of luggage is allowed free to each adult immigrant travelling tourist or colonist class to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and 150 pounds weight for each child under twelve years of age. To all points in the other provinces—that is east of Manitoba—only 150 pounds weight of luggage is allowed free for each adult irrespective of the class of ticket held and half that weight for each child under 12 years of age. In Canada the size of the piece of luggage is limited to 250 pounds weight. Excess in weight is charged according to distance.

"Not Wanted" luggage can be sent on as advance luggage by passenger train and delivered at the steamer in London, Liverpool and other ports where passengers embark for Canada, at a small fee paid in advance, thus saving all trouble to the passenger. Luggage labels are supplied by the steamship agent with whom the passage is booked.

Free of Duty. Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, livestock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also, books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Suitable Clothing. Provide warm clothing, as cool weather may be met with on the voyage, even in the summer months. A thick serge suit is always useful, also a heavy jacket. Warm underclothing, woollen stockings, lined gloves, and furs are always useful, but it is quite unnecessary to provide a large stock of clothing, because clothing of all kinds suitable to every season of the year can be obtained in Canada. Before leaving the steamer in the summer time, put on light clothing and underwear for travelling on land. It is likely to be warm on the train. In winter the railway carriages are kept comfortably warm.

Meals on the Train in Canada. If you have a long distance to travel to your destination from the port at which you land, you will be a considerable time on the train. You may obtain your meals while travelling in two ways:

(1) At various station restaurants en route. The train stops for twenty minutes for this purpose, but only a hurried meal can be obtained.

(2) By purchasing a supply of food and carrying it with you on the train.

Lunch baskets containing good food may be purchased at Government controlled prices in the Immigration building at port of arrival. The Immigration Officer will be able to give you information about this. You are warned that if you are not in a financial position to patronize the diner or restaurant car, you should buy a sufficient food supply for the journey. You will be able to make your own tea on the train as a cooking stove is provided for the use of travellers. It would be wise to provide yourself with a small teapot, cup and saucer, spoon, knife, tin opener, small pillow and rug, soap and towels.

Settlers for Nova Scotia. Settlers arriving at Halifax pass through the hands of the Dominion Immigration Officer there and are met by a representative of the Nova Scotia office of Industries and Immigration, who directs them to their destination and gives information where to obtain employment. Lists of farmers needing help are available and also a list of farms

for sale. The services of an expert valuer are offered free of charge to prospective settlers.

The Women's Welcome Hostel, which is officially connected with the Nova Scotia Department of Immigration, attends to the reception of women on arrival at Halifax. They are met by the Secretary and receive free lodging at the Hostel for twenty-four hours. Roman Catholic girls are taken charge of by a Sister from the St. Teresa home.

On Arrival at St. John. Settlers for the Province of New Brunswick receive the personal attention of the Superintendent of Immigration for the Province, Mr. F. E. Sharp, 108 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B. He meets them at the boat or train when notified of their coming. List of farmers needing help are kept on hand all the time and men can be placed with farmers on short notice. List of farms for sale are also kept, together with a full description of the properties and the prices asked.

In cases where the settlers are going into a district served by an Agricultural Representative, the Superintendent of Immigration advises the Representative, who makes it his business to assist the settler in every possible way. If he wishes to buy a farm, he takes him around to a number of farms offered for sale.

The Canadian Women's Hostel, 35 Union Street, St. John, is financially assisted by the Province. This organization attends to the reception of women on arrival in St. John. They receive free lodging at the hostel for twenty-four hours and may remain longer upon payment of a small charge. The organization looks after the welfare of these women and endeavors to keep in touch with them after they obtain employment in the Province.

Arrangements at Quebec. Throughout the season of navigation on the River St. Lawrence, which is from the beginning of May until about the end of November, a representative of the Quebec Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries meets all ships from the Old Country on their arrival at the Port of Quebec. As soon as settlers have passed through the hands of the Dominion Immigration Officer the Quebec Government official assists in directing them to their destination, and gives information on where employment can be obtained, also names and addresses of farmers needing help and lists of farms for sale. From November till May the same service is rendered to settlers on their arrival by train.

Women immigrants are taken care of by the same representative who hands them over to agents of Protestant or Roman Catholic Protective Associations as the case may be. Chaplains of the different religious denominations have offices in the Dominion Immigration building at Quebec, and they are ever ready to assist and advise newcomers to Quebec.

Settlers Going to Ontario. A representative of the Bureau of Colonization and Immigration of the Ontario Government, Toronto, is stationed at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., during the winter and at Quebec during the summer months. Newcomers are met and directed to their destination; farm laborers for the Eastern portion of the Province being sent to positions direct from the port of landing, whilst farm laborers for Central and Western Ontario, including domestic servants, proceed to Toronto.

A branch office of the Bureau is located at 172 Front Street West, Toronto, directly opposite the Union Station, where farm help are directed to positions which in every case are selected to suit the individual.

The Canadian Women's Hostel, 72 Carlton Street, Toronto, which is officially connected with the Ontario Department of Immigration, furnishes free board and lodging to domestic servants for 24 hours after arrival.

The Department gives a special reduced rate of railway fares to *bona fide* farm settlers proceeding to Northern Ontario, and advice of an expert land valuator may be had free of charge to buyers of farm properties.

Listings of farm properties for sale, and literature descriptive of the Province generally, may be had free on application to Bureau of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or Ontario Government Offices, 163 Strand, London, W.C., England.

